

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.61

Established 1802.

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO'S

PRELIMINARY AND ABRIDGED
CATALOGUE

OF

SEEDS

ALSO

ALMANAC

Adapted to the Southern States,

FOR

1886

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
DUPLICATE
EXCHANGED

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
COPYRIGHT
OCT 28 1885
21521-2

ed according to Act of Congress, in the year 1885, by JAMES M. THORBURN & CO., in the
Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.'S ABRIDGED CATALOGUE

◁SEED WAREHOUSE▷

15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

ARTICHOKE.

French.....\$3 50

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal..... 50
2-year-old Roots of Conover's Colossal, \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1,000.

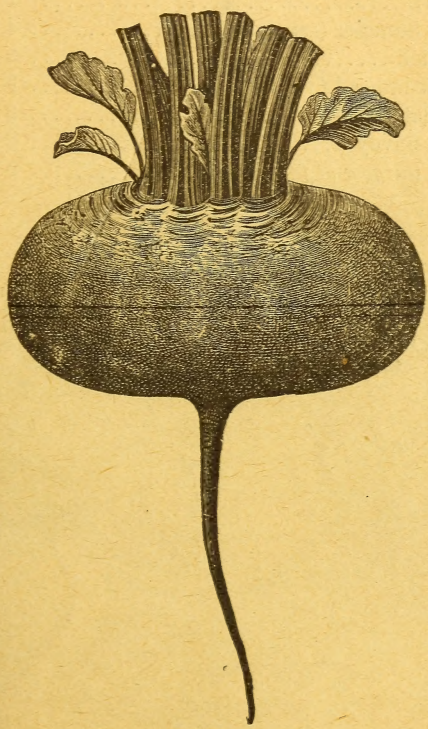
BEANS.

	per qt.	per peck.
Early Ne Plus Ultra, (<i>earliest of all</i>).....	30	\$1 50
" Valentine.....	25	1 25
" Mohawk (<i>very hardy</i>).....	25	1 25
" Yellow Six Weeks (<i>long</i>).....	25	1 25
" Black Wax (<i>yellow pods</i>).....	30	1 50
" Golden Wax (<i>yellow pods</i>).....	40	2 00
White Wax (<i>yellow pods</i>).....	30	1 75
Ivory Pod Wax (<i>yellow pods</i>).....	40	2 00
Refugee.....	25	1 25
German Wax Runners (<i>yellow pods</i>).....	40	2 50
Dutch Case Knife (<i>white</i>).....	40	2 00
Horticultural Pole.....	40	2 25
Southern Prolific.....	40	2 00
Giant Red Wax.....	40	2 50
Scarlet Runners.....	30	1 75
Large Lima Pole.....	40	2 75
Dreer's Lima.....	40	2 75
Small Lima or Sieva.....	40	2 75
English Broad Windsor.....	25	1 50
Sword Long Pod.....	25	1 50

1886

BEET.

	per lb.	per oz.
Early Egyptian (<i>finest true stock</i>).....	\$0 75	\$0 10
“ Bassano	75	10
Blood Turnip.....	60	10
in Blood Turnip.....	75	10
Smooth Blood.....	50	10
in Ovoid Mangel (<i>for cattle feed</i>)	50	10
Red “ “ “	40	10
in White Sugar.....	40	10



EARLY EGYPTIAN BEET.

BROCCOLI.

ape (<i>the best for this climate</i>).....	3 00	30
---	------	----

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

	³ / ₄ lb.	³ / ₄ oz.
Best French.....	\$2 00	\$0 20

CABBAGE.

Early Etampes (<i>solid small extra early</i>).....	2 00	20
“ Jersey Wakefield (<i>best strain</i>).....	4 00	40
“ Winningstadt	2 00	20
“ Flat Dutch (<i>true Long Island seed</i>).....	4 00	40
“ York.....	1 50	20
“ Large York	1 50	20
Improved Early Summer (<i>extra stock</i>).....	4 00	40
Fotler's Brunswick	2 00	20
Large Winter Drumhead (<i>finest stock</i>)	3 00	30
“ “ Flat Dutch.....	3 00	30
Fine Drumhead Savoy.....	3 00	30
Best Red Dutch (<i>large and fine color</i>)	2 00	20



IMPROVED EARLY SUMMER CABBAGE.

CARROT.

	per lb.	per oz.
Early Short Forcing (<i>for frames or out-of-doors</i>).....	\$1 25	\$0 15
“ Scarlet Horn (<i>stump rooted</i>).....	1 00	10
“ Half Long (<i>stump rooted</i>).....	1 00	10
“ “ “ pointed (<i>shape of Long Orange</i>).....	1 00	10
“ “ “ Luc (<i>very thick</i>).....	1 00	10
“ “ “ Coreless (<i>very early</i>).....	1 00	10
“ “ “ Danvers.....	75	10
Best Long Orange.....	75	10



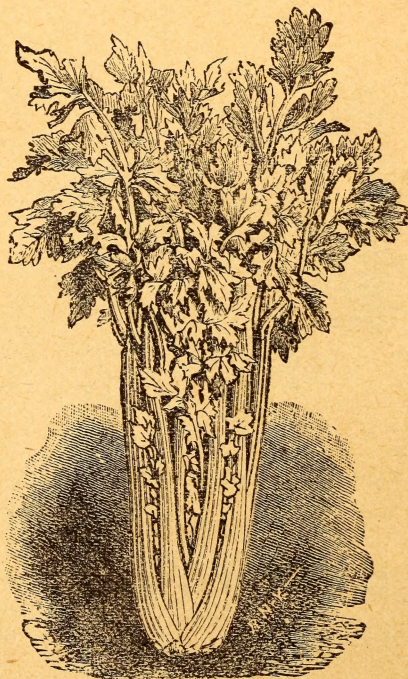
EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

CAULIFLOWER.

Early Dwarf Erfurt (<i>fine large</i>)	30 00	2 00
“ Snowball (<i>for forcing and out-of doors</i>).....		5 00
“ Paris	10 00	75
Fine Algiers.....	8 00	60
Thorburn's Nonpareil.....	6 00	50
Lenormand's Short Stalk.....	7 00	60

CELERY.

	per lb.	per oz.
Improved White Plume Celery		\$1 00
PERFECTION HEARTWELL (<i>finest</i>)	\$4 00	40
Golden Heart	4 00	40
Crawford's Half Dwarf	4 00	40
Walnut	4 00	40
Boston Market	4 00	40
Sandringham Dwarf	1 50	20
Crimson Dwarf	2 50	25
Giant White Solid (<i>fine strain, American</i>)	3 00	30
Celeric, Improved Large Smooth	1 50	20
“ New Apple Shaped	1 50	20



PERFECTION HEARTWELL CELERY.

CHERVIL.

Best Curled	1 00	15
-------------------	------	----

CORN SALAD (FETTICUS.)

	per lb.	per oz.
Large Round, large seeded.....	\$0 75	\$0 10
“ “ small seeded	75	10

SWEET CORN.

All at 20 Cents per Quart.

	per peck. Shelled.	per bus.	per 100 ears.
Early Tom Thumb.....	\$1 25	\$4 00	\$2 50
“ Perry's Hybrid.....	1 25	4 00	3 00
“ Minnesota.....	1 25	4 00	2 50
“ Marblehead.....	1 25	4 00	2 50
“ Crosby.....	1 25	4 00	2 50
“ Eight-rowed.....	1 25	4 00	3 00
Excelsior.....	1 25	4 00	3 50
Triumph.....	1 25	4 00	3 50
Stowell's Evergreen (<i>pure</i>).....	1 25	4 00	4 00
Egyptian, or Washington Market.....	1 25	4 00	3 50
Hickox (<i>one of the best for main crop</i>).....	1 25	4 00	3 50
Mammoth (<i>extra size</i>).....	1 25	4 00	6 00
Adams' Extra Early.....	1 25	4 00	2 50
“ Early.....	1 25	4 00	2 50
Blunt's Prolific (<i>improved</i>).....	75	2 00	2 00

CRESS.

	per lb.	per oz.
Curled Peppergrass.....	50	10
Water Cress.....	4 00	40

CUCUMBER.

Early Frame.....	1 00	10
“ Green Cluster.....	1 00	10
“ White Spined.....	1 00	10
Improved White Spined....	1 00	10
Extra Long White Spined.....	1 00	10
Long Green.....	1 00	10
“ “ Turkey.....	1 50	15
Pearless.....	1 00	10
Green Prolific (<i>for pickling</i>).....	1 00	10
English Frame Cucumbers.....	per packet.	25

EGG PLANT.

	^{per} lb.	^{per} oz.
Improved New York (<i>largest oval purple</i>).....	\$6 00	\$0 60
Black Pekin.....	6 00	60

ENDIVE.

French Green Curled Winter... ..	2 00	20
Broad-leaved Winter.....	2 50	25

KALE.

Dwarf Green Curled (<i>very fine</i>).....	1 00	10
“ Brown “ “ “	1 00	10
German Greens (Siberian Kale) <i>for sowing in September.</i>	1 00	10

KOHLRABI.

Early Short-leaved White Vienna (<i>finest strain</i>).....	2 50	25
“ “ “ Purple “ “ “	3 00	30

LEEK.

American Large Winter.....	2 50	25
Imported Flag.....	1 50	15
French Rouen.....	2 50	25

LETTUCE.

Early White Forcing Head (<i>for frames</i>).....	2 00	20
Black Seeded Tennis Ball “	1 50	20
White “ “ or Boston.....	1 50	20
Early Curled Simpson's.....	1 50	20
BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON (<i>one of the finest sorts for forcing or succession crop</i>).....	1 50	20
Golden Stone Head (<i>fine for forcing</i>).....	2 00	20
White Seeded Butter, or Cabbage.....	1 50	20
Black “ “ (<i>fine</i>).....	1 50	20
Gray “ “ (<i>superior yellow heads</i>).....	2 00	20
White Paris Cos (<i>Laitue Romaine</i>).....	1 50	20
Green “ “ “ “	1 50	20
American Gathering (<i>fine red curled</i>).....	1 50	20
Shotwell's Brown Head (<i>one of the finest solid heading sorts</i>).....	2 00	20

MELON or CANTELOPES.

	per lb.	per oz.
Green Montreal.....	\$1 00	\$0 15
Baltimore Cantelope.....	1 00	15
GOLDEN NETTED GEM (<i>very fine</i>).....	1 00	15
White Japan.....	1 00	15
New Surprise (<i>very early</i>).....	1 00	15
Jenny Lind (<i>early</i>).....	1 00	15
Round Green Nutmeg.....	1 00	15
Improved Orange Christina (<i>orange flesh</i>).....	1 00	15



GOLDEN PERFECTION MUSK MELON.

WATER MELON.

Pride of Georgia (<i>new and fine</i>).....	3 00	30
Kolb Gem " ".....	2 00	20
The Boss.....	1 00	15
Cuban Queen.....	1 00	15
Icing.....	1 00	15
Strawberry or White Seeded Ice Cream.....	1 00	15
Ice Cream, or Mountain Sweet.....	75	10
Improved Rattlesnake.....	1 00	15



CUBAN QUEEN WATER MELON.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

English (*in bricks*) . . . ₤ 100 lbs., \$9.00 ; 10 lbs., \$1.00 ; ₤ lb., 12c.
 French (*loose, not in bricks*)..... 10 lbs., \$3.00 ; ₤ lb., 35c.

OKRA.

	₤ lb.	₤ oz.
Dwarf Green.....	\$0 75	\$0 10
Tall “	75	10

ONION.

☞ *Prices of Onion Seed and Sets may vary from time to time.*

	₤ lb.	₤ oz.
Early Red Flat (<i>American</i>).....	1 00	10
Queen (<i>small early white Italian</i>).....	3 00	30
White Portugal (<i>fine American</i>).....	2 50	25
Large White Globe “	2 50	25
“ Red Wethersfield (<i>fine American</i>).....	1 00	15
“ “ Globe “	1 00	15
Yellow Danvers “	1 00	15
“ Globe Danvers “	1 00	15
Large Yellow Dutch “	1 00	15
“ “ Globe “	1 00	15
Giant Rocco (<i>yellowish red Italian</i>).....	2 00	20
“ White Tripoli (<i>imported</i>).....	2 00	20
Bermuda (<i>pale red</i>).....	1 50	20



BERMUDA ONION.

ONION SETS.

PRICE FLUCTUATES.

	⌘ bus.	⌘ qt.
White.....	\$5 00	\$0 25
Yellow.....	5 00	25
Red.....	5 00	25
Potato Onions.....	4 00	20
Top ".....	4 00	20

PARSLEY.

	⌘ lb.	⌘ oz.
Extra Double Curled (<i>splendid stock</i>).....	\$1 00	\$0 10
Champion Moss Curled.....	1 00	10
Fern Leaved.....	1 50	10

PARSNIP.

Sutton's Student.....	75	10
Long Guernsey.....	75	10



American Wonder Peas.

PEAS.

	⌘ bus.	⌘ qt
Thorburn's Extra Early, <i>ripening all at one time. Most valuable for Market Gardeners.</i>	\$4 50	\$0 25
Improved Daniel O'Rourke.— <i>Our strain of this Pea continues superior to all others for a Market Gardener's Extra Early.</i>	4 50	25
Daniel O'Rourke (<i>ordinary stock</i>).....	3 50	20
First and Best (<i>extra early</i>).....	4 50	25
American Wonder (<i>true</i>).....	7 00	35
Alpha (<i>fine early wrinkled</i>).....	6 00	30
Advancer (<i>fine second early wrinkled</i>).....	4 50	25
Philadelphia Extra Early (<i>finest strain</i>).....	4 50	25
“ “ “ (<i>ordinary stock</i>).....	3 50	20
Carter's Premium Gem.....	5 00	25
Little Gem.....	5 00	25
Champion of England.....	4 00	25
Yorkshire Hero.....	4 50	25
Eugenie.....	4 50	25
Napoleon.....	4 50	25
Black-Eyed Marrowfat.....	3 00	20
White Marrowfat.....	3 00	20

PEPPER.

ALL AMERICAN GROWN.

	⌘ lb.	⌘ oz.
Small Red Chili.....	\$4 00	40
“ “ Cherry.....	4 00	40
Large Squash.....	4 00	40
“ Bell, or Bullnose.....	4 00	40
Long Red Cayenne.....	4 00	40
Large Sweet Mountain (<i>for Mangoes</i>).....	4 00	40
Sweet Spanish.....	4 00	40
Golden Dawn (<i>fine sweet</i>).....	4 00	40

POTATOS.

EARLY VARIETIES.

	per barrel.
Beauty of Hebron. <i>Slightly flesh colored skin, with pure white flesh. The best and the most popular early variety in cultivation.</i>	\$4 00
Clark's No. 1. <i>Resembles Early Rose, but is more productive and earlier.</i>	4 00
Rose's Magnum Bonum. <i>Grows to a large size, deep eyes, of fine table quality.</i>	4 00
Queen of the Roses. <i>A new edition of Early Rose. Table quality very fine.</i>	4 00
Early Main. <i>White skin and flesh.</i>	4 00
Early Vermont. <i>An old edition of Early Rose, not distinct.</i>	4 00
Mayflower. <i>Snowflake in form and quality, but much earlier. Skin russeted and netted. Very desirable.</i>	4 00
Early Sunrise. <i>The true type of Early Rose.</i>	4 00

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES.

Great Eastern. <i>Skin and flesh white.</i>	5 00
Orange Co. White. <i>Very white flesh and skin. Excellent.</i>	4 00
Dunmore. <i>A heavy cropper, and a desirable variety in many respects.</i>	4 00
Rural Blush. <i>Beautiful blush skin, flesh slightly tinged with pink. Cooks dry. A very heavy yielder.</i>	4 00
Garfield. <i>A very valuable white variety. Skin very finely netted; giving it a beautiful appearance.</i>	4 00
Improved White Rose. <i>A very white variety of the Burbank family.</i>	4 00
White Star. <i>White flesh, fine floury texture.</i>	4 00
St. Patrick. <i>White flesh and skin.</i>	4 00
Vermont Champion. <i>White flesh and skin, great cropper, best quality.</i>	4 00

LATE VARIETIES.

Dictator. <i>Skin and flesh white.</i>	per barrel. \$5 00
Burbank Sport. <i>A California production. Is more productive than Burbank and of better quality.</i>	4 00
Wall's Orange. <i>An entirely distinct variety. Its flattened form and white flesh makes it especially valuable for baking.</i>	4 00
Thorburn's Late Rose. <i>Still retains a fair proportion of its old time popularity. Has lately been improved and given a new lease of life.</i>	4 00
O. K. Mammoth Prolific. <i>As its name indicates is of large size, and productive.</i>	4 00
White Elephant. <i>One of our best, productive and of first quality.</i>	4 00



GREAT EASTERN POTATO.

PUMPKIN.

	per lb.	per oz.
Improved Cheese.....	\$0 75	\$0 10
Red Etampes.....	2 00	20
Gregory's Sugar.....	75	10
Mammoth.....	3 00	30
Connecticut Field.....	per qt.	25

RADISH.

Early Scarlet Turnip.— <i>Finest strain for Gardeners,</i> per 100 lbs., \$50.....	60	10
“ Scarlet Turnip, WITH WHITE TAIL.....	75	10
“ Deep Scarlet Turnip.....	75	10
Deep Scarlet Half Long.....	75	10
Early White Turnip.....	75	10
French Breakfast..... per 100 lbs., \$50.	60	10
Wood's Early Frame.....	60	10
Long Scarlet Short Top.....	60	10
“ White Naples Summer.....	75	10
Large White Strasburgh (<i>very large Summer</i>).....	75	10
Giant White Stuttgart “ “ “.....	75	10
Yellow Summer Turnip.....	75	10
Golden “ “.....	75	10
Gray “ “.....	75	10
White “ “.....	75	10
Round Black Spanish.....	75	10
Long “ “.....	75	10
“ White “.....	75	10
Mammoth California White.....	1 25	15
Scarlet Chinese Winter.....	1 00	10

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

Long White.....	1 25	15
-----------------	------	----

SCORZONERA.

Large Black.....	2 00	20
------------------	------	----

SORREL.

Best.....	1 00	15
-----------	------	----

SPINACH.

	per 100 lbs.	per lb.	per oz.
Round-Leaved.....	\$18 00	\$0 40	10
“ “ Flanders.....	18 00	40	10
“ “ Large Viroflay	18 00	40	10
“ “ Long Standing	18 00	40	10
CURLED SAVOY, OR BLOOMSDALE.....	20 00	40	10
Prickly.....	20 00	40	10

SPROUTS.

For Spring Sowing.....	} per peck, \$1.50		
	} per quart, 25 c.		
Winter (Siberian Kale), <i>for sowing in September</i>	1 00		10

SQUASH.

PERFECT GEM— <i>small white, most superior quality</i>	1 00	10
Pine Apple.....	1 00	10
Early White Bush (Pattypan).....	75	10
Green Striped Bergen.....	75	10
Summer Crook-Neck.....	75	10
Golden Bush.....	75	10
Marblehead.....	1 00	10
Turban.....	1 25	15
Low's Premium Hybrid.....	1 00	10
Boston Marrow.....	75	10
Hubbard.....	1 00	10
Mammoth Chili.....	3 00	30

TOMATO.

Cardinal— <i>Fine red</i>	3 00	30
Livingston's Favorite.....	3 00	30
LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION.....	3 00	30
Essex Hybrid— <i>Large and productive</i>	3 00	30
ACME— <i>Fine red color, perfectly smooth</i>	3 00	30
Alpha— <i>Very early, red, fine sort</i>	3 00	30
Paragon— <i>Fine large and productive</i>	3 00	30
Conqueror— <i>One of the best early sorts</i>	3 00	30
Trophy— <i>Selected from finest specimens</i>	5 00	50
Hathaway's Excelsior— <i>Large red, solid</i>	2 50	25



LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE TOMATO.



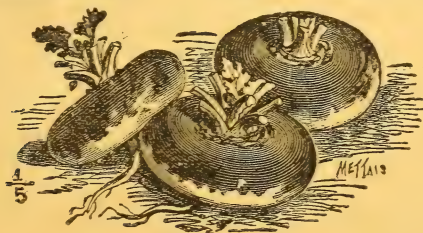
WHITE STRAP LEAF TURNIP.



MONTMAGNY TURNIP



RED TOP STRAP LEAF TURNIP.



PURPLE TOP MUNICH TURNIP.

TURNIP.

	£ lb.	£ oz.
Purple Top Munich (<i>very early</i>).....	\$0 75	\$0 10
New White Egg.....	75	10
GLOBE-SHAPED RED TOP (<i>our own fine stock</i>).....	75	10
German Teltow— <i>A small delicate variety</i>	75	10
White Strap-Leaf—Flat.....	50	10
Red Top Strap-Leaf—Flat.....	50	10
“ “ “ New Extra Early Milan.....	75	10
White French or German.....	75	10
Cow Horn.....	50	10
Yellow Aberdeen.....	50	10
Golden Ball— <i>One of the best Winter sorts</i>	50	10
Yellow Globe.....	50	10
Montmagny (<i>yellow flat with purple top</i>).....	75	10
Improved Ruta Baga.....	60	10

HERB SEEDS.

Basil, Sweet.....	2 50	25
Borage.....	1 00	15
Catnip.....	5 00	50
Dandelion.....	2 00	20
Dill.....	1 00	15
Horehound.....	4 00	40
Hyssop.....	3 00	30
Lavender.....	3 00	30
Marigold, Pot.....	2 00	20
Marjoram, Sweet.....	2 00	20
“ Pot.....	4 00	40
Pennyroyal.....	9 00	75
Rosemary.....	6 00	60
Rue.....	2 00	20
Sage, Broad-Leaved.....	2 50	25
Savory, Summer.....	1 50	20
“ Winter.....	4 00	40
Tansy.....	4 00	40
Thyme (French).....	5 00	50
“ (Broad-Leaved English).....	5 00	50

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns, is to sow a sufficient variety of Grass Seeds.

- Agrostis stolonifera**, (*Fiorin*.) or *Creeping Bent Grass*—the best sort for croquet grounds, small door yards or grass plats. (15 lbs. to bus.)..... ₤ qt. 25 cts, ₤ bus. \$3.00
- Agrostis vulgaris**, or *Red Top Grass*—a valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. (14 lbs. to bus.)..... ₤ bus. \$1.25
- Fancy Heavy Red Top Grass**, absolutely clean seed. ₤ lb. 20 cents.
- Alopecurus pratensis**, or *Meadow Foxtail*—one of the very best grasses for permanent pasture. It also stands the high Summer heat without burning..... ₤ lb. 35 cents.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum**, or *Sweet Vernal Grass*—for a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, rather than as a grass of much nutritive value,
..... ₤ lb., 50 cents.
- Avena elatior**, or *Tall Meadow Oat Grass*—is most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth. (13 lbs. to bus.)..... ₤ bus. \$3.00
- Bromus Schraderi**, or *Rescue Grass*—thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist..... ₤ lb. 30 cents.
- Cynosurus cristatus**, or *Crested Dogstail*—a valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills..... ₤ lb. 45 cents.
- Dactylis glomerata**, or *Orchard Grass*—is less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. (14 lbs. to bus.).... ₤ bus. \$2.00
- Festuca duriuscula**, or *Hard Fescue*—not very productive, but is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations.
..... ₤ lb., 20 cents.
- Festuca elatior**, or *Tall Fescue*—succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, in shady ravines, and on moist rocky sea-coasts..... ₤ lb. 35 cents.
- Festuca loliacea**, or *Spiked Fescue*—possesses all the valuable qualities of Rye Grass, and its produce is said to be larger,
..... ₤ lb., 25 cents.
- Festuca ovina**, or *Sheep's Fescue*—grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures..... ₤ lb. 20 cents.

GRASS SEEDS.—*Continued.*

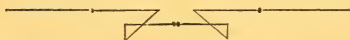
- Festuca pratensis**, or *Meadow Fescue*—a highly valuable species for permanent grass land. ₤ lb. 20 cents.
- Festuca tenuifolia**, or *Slender Fescue*—flourishes well on dry and sterile soils ₤ lb. 30 cents.
- Lolium Italicum**, or *Italian Rye Grass*—is one of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all the climates. (18 lbs. to bus.) ₤ bus. \$2.00
- Lolium perenne**, or *English Rye Grass*—is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures ₤ bus. \$2.00
- Panicum Germanicum**, or *Hungarian Grass*—is one of the most valuable annual soiling plants. (48 lbs. to bus.)... ₤ bus. \$1.50
- Phleum pratense**, or *Timothy*—a grass so well known needs no description Price variable.
- Poa Nemoralis**, or *Wood Meadow Grass*—the early growth of this grass in the Spring, recommend it strongly for pastures, ₤ lb., 35 cents.
- Poa pratensis**, or *Blue Grass* (*Fancy triple—Clean*)—also known as *Green Grass*, *June Grass*, &c., thrives on a variety of soils (but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations). (14 lbs. to bus.) ₤ bus. \$2.00
- Poa trivialis**, or *Rough Stalked Meadow Grass*—superior in product over many other species. ₤ lb. 30 cents.
- Fine Mixed Lawn Grass**—for lawns of any extent ; we recommend this mixture sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) ₤ bus. \$3.50

CLOVERS.

- Alfalfa** (*Lucerne*).—This is the same as *Lucerne*. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. Ten to fifteen lbs. to the acre..... ₤ lb. 25 cents.
- Alsike Clover**, *Trifolium hybridum*. Ten lbs. to the acre, ₤ lb., 35 cents.
- Bokhara Clover**, *Melilotus alba*.—A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to four feet high the first season, and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times during the Summer and Fall ; lasts two years. Ten lbs. to the acre... ₤ lb. 50 cents.

CLOVERS.—*Continued.*

- Crimson Clover**, *Trifolium incarnatum*—Sown at the last of Summer or early Autumn, it furnishes a very early fodder ; excellent for soiling, 20 lbs. to the acre..... ₤ lb. 18 cents.
- Medium Red Clover**, *Trifolium pratense*..... Price variable.
- White Clover**, *Trifolium repens*..... ₤ lb. 35 cents.
- Yellow Trefoil**, *Medicago lupulina*—May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment and soil as Clover. It sprouts very early in Spring, is of excellent quality, and considered a fine pasture for Sheep. Fifteen lbs. to the acre..... ₤ lb. 20 cents.



SEEDS OF FORAGE PLANTS AND MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

- Broom Corn** (*Long Brush Evergreen*)—Broom Corn succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp. Very sensitive to cold, ... ₤ bus., \$4.00 ₤ qt. 25 cents.
- Pearl Millet**, (*Penicillaria Spicata*)—One of the most valuable fodder plants for the South..... ₤ lb. 30 cents.
- Ramie**, (*Urtica tenacissima*)—A perennial plant producing a very fine thread called “Tschou ma.” The Chinese make a fine soft cloth of it, called A-poor or Summer cloth. It requires a deep, rich soil, and succeeds best in the South..... ₤ oz. \$1.50
- Reana luxurians**, (*Teosinte*)—A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth, Indian Corn. Well adapted for all of our Southern States.... ₤ lb. \$3.00, ₤ oz., 25 cents.
- Sainfoin**.—A perennial leguminous plant belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne, used extensively in France as a Forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. Four bushels to the acre. A bushel weighs about 26 lbs. ₤ bus., \$3.50, ₤ lb., 25c.

SEEDS OF FORAGE PLANTS.—*Continued.*

Soja hispida (*Soja Bean*).—Resembling a bean, the haulm is stiff and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth oval nankeen colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather. . . . ₤ lb. 20 cents.

Sorghum—Rural branching. This differs from all other Sorghums, its great merit and distinction is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor. . . . ₤ 100 lbs. \$15.00 ₤ lb., 25 cts.

Sorghum —halepense (Johnson Grass)	“	“	18.00	“	25	“
“	Amber Sugar Cane.	“	8.00	“	15	“
“	Chinese	“	15.00	“	25	“
“	Honduras	“	12.00	“	15	“
“	Early Orange	“	8.00	“	10	“
“	Stewart's Hybrid.	“	12.00	“	15	“
“	Red Imphee.	“	12.00	“	15	“

Spurry (*Spergula arvensis*)—Small annual plant, succeeding best in fresh sandy soil. It can be used in a green state, or for hay. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality. . . . ₤ 100 lbs. \$15.00 ; ₤ lb., 20 cents.

Sun Flower, Large Russian. . . . ₤ qt., 25 cents ; ₤ bus. \$5.00

Teasels, Fuller's—The heads, furnished with sharp, barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. They require a good deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. In the South they may be sown in Fall. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. . . . ₤ 100 lb. \$15.00 ; ₤ lb., 20 cents.

Vetches, Spring—Sown broadcast like Wheat or Barley, and sometimes mixed with Oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for Peas. Also ground up into Flour, after which it is mixed with Wheat Flour for making bread. . . . ₤ bus., \$3.50 ; ₤ qt., 25 cents.

Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*)—A native of our Northern and Western States. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated land. Stock of all descriptions are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. . . . ₤ lb., 35 cents.

MOON'S PHASES.	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE
D. H. M.	SOUTHERN STATES	NORTHERN STATES	MIDDLE STATES
New Moon... 5 1 44 mo.	The Carolinas, Tennes-	Boston, New England,	New York City, Phil-
First Quarter. 13 6 24 mo.	see, Georgia, Alabama,	New York State, Mich-	adelphia, Washington,
Full Moon.... 20 1 45 mo.	and Louisiana.	igan, Iowa, Wisconsin,	New Jersey, Pennsyl-
Third Quarter. 26 7 31 ev.		Oregon, and Canada.	vania, Maryland, Ohio,
			Indiana, and Illinois.

Date	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
1	FRIDAY.....	7 35	5 3	3 39	7 30	4 38	3 55	7 25	4 44	3 52
2	SATURDAY....	7 35	6 4	4 33	7 30	4 39	4 52	7 25	4 44	4 49
3	Sunday	7 35	7 5	5 26	7 30	4 40	5 46	7 25	4 45	5 42
4	MONDAY.....	7 35	8 6	6 15	7 30	4 41	6 36	7 25	4 46	6 32
5	TUESDAY....	7 45	8 sets.	6 37	7 30	4 42 sets.	7 25	4 47 sets.	6 22	
6	WEDNESDAY..	7 45	9 6	7 29	7 30	4 43	6 18	7 25	4 48	7 16
7	THURSDAY....	7 45	10 7	8 22	7 30	4 44	7 13	7 24	4 49	8 12
8	FRIDAY.....	7 45	11 8	9 15	7 29	4 45	8 10	7 24	4 50	9 8
9	SATURDAY....	7 45	12 9	10 9	7 29	4 46	9 6	7 24	4 51	10 5
10	Sunday	7 35	12 10	11 3	7 29	4 47	10 4	7 24	4 52	11 3
11	MONDAY.....	7 35	13 11	11 59	7 28	4 48	11 3	7 24	4 53	morn.
12	TUESDAY....	7 35	14 11	morn.	7 28	4 49	morn.	7 23	4 54	morn.
13	WEDNESDAY..	7 35	15 0	1 57	7 28	4 50	0 3	7 23	4 55	0 3
14	THURSDAY....	7 35	16 0	2 59	7 27	4 52	1 6	7 22	4 56	1 4
15	FRIDAY.....	7 35	17 1	4 2	7 27	4 53	2 10	7 22	4 57	2 7
16	SATURDAY....	7 35	18 2	5 5	7 26	4 54	3 15	7 22	4 59	3 12
17	Sunday	7 25	19 4	6 5	7 26	4 55	4 21	7 21	5 0	4 18
18	MONDAY.....	7 25	20 5	7 25	7 25	4 56	5 25	7 21	5 1	5 21
19	TUESDAY....	7 25	21 6	8 17	7 25	4 58	6 25	7 20	5 2	6 21
20	WEDNESDAY..	7 15	22 rises.	9 32	7 24	4 59 rises.	7 20	5 3 rises.	7 19	5 4
21	THURSDAY....	7 15	22 7	10 36	7 23	5 0	7 3	7 19	5 4	7 6
22	FRIDAY.....	7 15	23 8	11 37	7 23	5 1	8 17	7 18	5 6	8 19
23	SATURDAY....	7 05	24 9	12 37	7 22	5 3	9 29	7 18	5 7	9 29
24	Sunday	7 05	25 10	1 37	7 21	5 4	10 37	7 17	5 8	10 37
25	MONDAY.....	6 59	26 11	2 36	7 20	5 5	11 44	7 16	5 9	11 43
26	TUESDAY....	6 59	27 morn.	3 32	7 20	5 6 morn.	7 15	5 10 morn.	7 15	5 12
27	WEDNESDAY..	6 58	28 0	4 32	7 19	5 8	0 48	7 15	5 12	0 46
28	THURSDAY....	6 57	29 1	5 29	7 18	5 9	1 49	7 14	5 13	1 46
29	FRIDAY.....	6 57	30 2	6 29	7 17	5 10	2 47	7 13	5 14	2 44
30	SATURDAY....	6 56	31 3	7 15	7 16	5 12	3 42	7 12	5 15	3 38
31	Sunday	6 56	32 4	8 12	7 15	5 13	4 33	7 11	5 17	4 29

WORK FOR JANUARY.

At this season preparations should be made for the work of the year, and much of future success depends on this work being well done. The soil requires to be deeply moved by the spade, which is much more effectual than the plow. The deeper ground is dug the better will be the future crop. For this there are several reasons, one of the chief of which is, that the deeper the soil is moved the better will it acquire and retain moisture, whether from rain or from dew; and the difference in the product during hot seasons, between such as are grown in ground dug two spits deep, and in that dug only a spade in depth, will be very great; and in a prolonged drought, almost the difference of an entire ordinary crop.

Manure should be added; and that is all the better for being turned over twice at intervals of a few weeks during the previous Fall, to promote its rapid fermentation, and the decay thereby of the seeds of weeds, &c., that it may contain.

All Garden Grounds should be twice dug, once at the beginning of Winter, and then again immediately previous to sowing or planting. The first time the ground should be left as rough as possible, or thrown into ridges, so as to expose it to the action of frost. The manure is best applied at the second digging.

All leaves, stalks, and stems of herbaceous plants, and, indeed, any vegetable production, should be preserved with care to add to the manure heap; and if this can be protected from heavy rains at all times until used, it will be the more valuable by preventing much fertilizing matter from being washed out of it.

Garden Frames and Glass Lights to cover them, should now be prepared for hot-beds, or for the protection and forwarding of early crops, and at the end of the month Radish, Lettuce and Cabbage Seed may be sown in them.

About NATCHEZ and CHARLESTON, Peas, Spinach, Lettuce, Cabbage, Radish, Parsley, Beets, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnips, Turnips and Asparagus are sown; Early Corn, Irish Potatoes, Artichokes and Horse Radish planted, and Cauliflower, Lettuce and Cabbage, of the Fall sowings transplanted.

In the Orchard and Fruit Garden the trees should be looked over and scraped clean from the eggs of insects, and all work in the ground, as trenching, subsoiling should be done. It is now time to finish pruning Grape Vines, Apples, Pears, &c. Cut grafts for Spring use Plant out fruit seeds in the Nursery row. Pears, Apples, Peaches, &c., may now be propagated by root grafting. If you have neglected to remove the earth around the base of your peach trees, do it now, so as to expose the insects to the frosts and birds.

Sow all crops in drills in preference to broadcast. They are much more easily and effectually thinned out to their proper distance from plant to plant, much more readily earthed up or hoed, and much better to get at, so as to keep down weeds.

After sowing seed, keep weeds from growing, by raking the surface over close up to and between the drills every few days. By this means the seeds of weeds are prevented from germinating (or rather the young weeds are destroyed as speedily as they do so), and a man can, with a rake, keep ten times the extent of ground clear of weeds that he can do if they are allowed to grow six inches high before they are hoed.

When manure is scarce let it be given to surface crops, such as Peas, Cabbage, &c., and the same ground will then give good root crops afterwards, with less manure.

A rotation of crops is indispensable for all vegetables (except Onions), and such crops as occupy the same ground for more than a year (as Asparagus) should be followed by crops for which manure is largely supplied.

In transplanting Trees, when any branch is observed to be much stronger than the rest, cut it out wholly or in part, so as to equalize the head of the tree; this will often prevent its assuming a one-sided shape.

MOON'S PHASES.			CALENDAR	CALENDAR	CALENDAR
P. H. M.			FOR THE	FOR THE	FOR THE
New Moon....	3	9 15 ev.	SOUTHERN STATES	NORTHERN STATES	MIDDLE STATES
First Quarter..	11	8 46 ev.	The Carolinas, Tennes-	Boston, New England,	New York City, Phil-
Full Moon....	18	0 15 ev.	see, Georgia, Alabama,	New York State, Mich-	adelphia, Washington,
Third Quarter..	25	11 11 mo.	and Louisiana.	igan, Iowa, Wisconsin,	New Jersey, Pennsyl-
				Oregon, and Canada.	vania, Maryland, Ohio,
					Indiana, and Illinois.

Date	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
1	MONDAY.....	6 55	5 33	4 59	7 14	5 14	5 19	7 10	5 18	5 16
2	TUESDAY.....	6 54	5 34	5 43	7 13	5 15	6 2	7 9	5 19	5 58
3	WEDNESDAY..	6 54	5 35	sets.	7 12	5 17	sets.	7 8	5 20	sets.
4	THURSDAY....	6 53	5 36	6 18	7 11	5 18	6 3	7 7	5 22	6 6
5	FRIDAY.....	6 52	5 37	7 10	7 10	5 19	7 0	7 6	5 23	7 2
6	SATURDAY....	6 51	5 37	8 4	7 9	5 20	7 58	7 5	5 24	7 59
7	Sunday	6 50	5 38	8 58	7 7	5 21	8 57	7 4	5 25	8 57
8	MONDAY.....	6 50	5 39	9 52	7 6	5 23	9 55	7 3	5 26	9 55
9	TUESDAY.....	6 49	5 40	10 48	7 4	5 25	10 56	7 1	5 28	10 54
10	WEDNESDAY..	6 48	5 41	11 46	7 3	5 26	11 57	7 0	5 29	11 55
11	THURSDAY....	6 47	5 42	morn.	7 2	5 27	morn.	6 59	5 30	morn.
12	FRIDAY.....	6 46	5 43	0 45	7 0	5 29	1 0	6 58	5 31	0 57
13	SATURDAY....	6 45	5 44	1 45	6 59	5 30	2 4	6 56	5 32	2 0
14	Sunday	6 44	5 45	2 46	6 58	5 31	3 6	6 55	5 34	3 3
15	MONDAY.....	6 43	5 46	3 46	6 56	5 32	4 6	6 54	5 35	4 2
16	TUESDAY....	6 42	5 46	4 43	6 55	5 34	5 2	6 52	5 36	4 58
17	WEDNESDAY..	6 41	5 47	5 36	6 53	5 35	5 52	6 51	5 37	5 49
18	THURSDAY....	6 40	5 48	rises.	6 52	5 36	rises.	6 50	5 38	rises.
19	FRIDAY.....	6 39	5 49	7 9	6 51	5 37	7 3	6 48	5 40	7 4
20	SATURDAY....	6 38	5 50	8 16	6 49	5 39	8 15	6 47	5 41	8 15
21	Sunday	6 37	5 51	9 21	6 48	5 40	9 25	6 46	5 42	9 25
22	MONDAY.....	6 36	5 52	10 23	6 46	5 41	10 33	6 44	5 43	10 31
23	TUESDAY....	6 35	5 52	11 24	6 45	5 42	11 37	6 43	5 44	11 35
24	WEDNESDAY..	6 34	5 53	morn.	6 43	5 44	morn.	6 41	5 45	morn.
25	THURSDAY....	6 32	5 54	0 21	6 42	5 45	0 38	6 40	5 47	0 35
26	FRIDAY.....	6 31	5 55	1 16	6 40	5 46	1 35	6 38	5 48	1 32
27	SATURDAY....	6 30	5 56	2 7	6 38	5 47	2 28	6 36	5 49	2 24
28	Sunday	6 29	5 56	2 56	6 37	5 49	3 16	6 35	5 50	3 13

WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

Garden Frames should now be filled with fine soil and seeds sown of Lettuce and Cabbage to be transplanted when large enough. If any Lettuce plants were put into Frames in the Fall for early Spring use, they should have full exposure to the air all day, and when no frost is expected the light should be partially lifted at night a few inches.

Early Peas, Irish Potatoes, Turnips, Cabbage, Radishes, Lettuce, Carrots, may also be sown, and Onions for main crop. Take care not to cover the fine small seeds too deeply, or they will be much longer in germinating, if they come up at all.

End of the month plant Corn, Carrots, Parsnips and Beets. Asparagus beds may now be made.

In hot-beds, Tomatoes, Egg and Pepper plants may be raised for first crop.

Finish transplanting fruit-bearing trees, shrubs and vines of all kinds. Examine your Apple and Peach trees for borers, and dig them out with your knife, or crush them in their hiding places with a flexible, half-seasoned twig. Examine the spray and the base of the branches for the Winter abodes of destructive insects. Newly transplanted trees, to protect them from heavy winds, should be fastened to stakes.

Finish at once the pruning of the vine before it bleeds. Prune Apples and Pears, etc., reserving those too vigorous until later, in order to give them a moderate check and throw them sooner into fruit.

Shorten the long branches of the Peach and Nectarine, that they may not break from excess of fruit at the extremities, and may throw out new shoots nearer the trunk, which thin hereafter, as they appear.

Cut back shoots of the Raspberry to half their length, to make them branch and produce more fruit. Cut back the overbearing kinds more severely, and a more abundant late crop will reward you.

Strawberry beds may be made; for which purpose manure a piece of ground, and dig it at least two spades deep, then make the surface level and tramp it moderately firm, and plant three plants in a hill; the hills to be a yard apart each way, water thoroughly twice, and if the digging is deeply done the result will be satisfactory.

Finish immediately preparing the ground, dress and trim the borders, lay out the walks, spreading gravel thereon, and roll or beat them in wet weather, until the surface is firm. Prepare at once the ground for lawns by deep digging and thorough manuring, and lay thereon a good turf or a liberal allowance of fresh grass seeds. Have a lawn even if it be of Bermuda Grass (this does not produce seed), but in that case do not make it until your trees and shrubs have had a year or two growth.

Seeds for Fruit Trees may now be sown. Peach stones, if planted at this time, should be cracked; but in so doing, care must be taken not to injure the kernel.

Herbaceous perennials, such as Delphiniums, Pink, and many biennials, may now be planted or taken up, and divided where they have grown in large clumps.

Do not move the ground in unfavorable weather, as a short delay is better than to work the soil when at all wet. Finish transplanting all hardy ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Evergreens, and deciduous trees—stake those just re-planted. This is the best month to transplant Evergreens, just as the growth is recommencing. Hollies, transplanted, must have their roots kept from the air, and most of their tops (indeed all) taken off, or they generally fail. Take off most of the leaves of the Magnolia, when transplanted, to check evaporation.

Cut out all dead wood from shade and ornamental trees, pruning to keep them of handsome shape; but prune Altheas and Lagerstroemias pretty severely, and they will flower all the more freely. So will ever-blooming roses, but with them the Spring bloom will be delayed thereby.

For all seed beds make the soil as fine as possible. If it is of a stiff nature mix anything with it that will mechanically keep it open. Sand or leaf mould is the best thing. Saw-dust (if old and decayed, so much the better), a fine cinder ash will do. Manure is not required at this stage of growth in Plants.

Third Month.

MARCH, 1886

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.			CALENDAR FOR THE			CALENDAR FOR THE			CALENDAR FOR THE		
D. H. M.			SOUTHERN STATES			NORTHERN STATES			MIDDLE STATES		
New Moon. . . .	5	4 4 ev.	The Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.			Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Canada.			New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.		
First Quarter. 13	7 17 mo.										
Full Moon. . . .	20 10 37 ev.										
Third Quarter. 27	4 44 mo.										
Date	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	
1	MONDAY.	6 28	5 57	3 41	6 35	5 50	4 0	6 34	5 51	3 57	
2	TUESDAY	6 27	5 58	4 22	6 34	5 51	4 40	6 32	5 52	4 36	
3	WEDNESDAY. . .	6 25	5 59	5 1	6 32	5 52	5 16	6 31	5 54	5 13	
4	THURSDAY. . . .	6 24	6 0	5 37	6 30	5 53	5 49	6 29	5 55	5 46	
5	FRIDAY.	6 23	6 0	sets.	6 29	5 55	sets	6 28	5 56	sets.	
6	SATURDAY. . . .	6 22	6 1	6 53	6 27	5 56	6 50	6 26	5 57	6 51	
7	Sunday	6 20	6 2	7 48	6 25	5 57	7 49	6 24	5 58	7 49	
8	MONDAY.	6 19	6 3	8 44	6 24	5 58	8 49	6 23	5 59	8 48	
9	TUESDAY.	6 18	6 3	9 41	6 22	5 59	9 51	6 21	6 0	9 49	
10	WEDNESDAY. . .	6 17	6 4	10 39	6 20	6 1	10 53	6 20	6 1	10 50	
11	THURSDAY. . . .	6 15	6 5	11 38	6 19	6 2	11 55	6 18	6 2	11 52	
12	FRIDAY.	6 14	6 6	morn.	6 17	6 3	morn.	6 16	6 3	morn.	
13	SATURDAY. . . .	6 13	6 6	0 37	6 15	6 4	0 56	6 15	6 4	0 53	
14	Sunday	6 11	6 7	1 35	6 13	6 5	1 55	6 13	6 6	1 52	
15	MONDAY.	6 10	6 8	2 31	6 12	6 6	2 50	6 11	6 7	2 47	
16	TUESDAY.	6 9	6 9	3 24	6 10	6 8	3 41	6 10	6 8	3 38	
17	WEDNESDAY. . .	6 7	6 9	4 13	6 8	6 9	4 27	6 8	6 9	4 24	
18	THURSDAY. . . .	6 6	6 10	4 59	6 6	6 10	5 8	6 6	6 10	5 7	
19	FRIDAY.	6 5	6 11	rises.	6 5	6 11	rises.	6 5	6 11	rises.	
20	SATURDAY. . . .	6 4	6 12	6 59	6 3	6 12	7 0	6 3	6 12	7 0	
21	Sunday	6 2	6 12	8 4	6 1	6 13	8 10	6 1	6 13	8 9	
22	MONDAY.	6 1	6 13	9 7	6 0	6 14	9 18	6 0	6 14	9 16	
23	TUESDAY.	6 0	6 14	10 7	5 58	6 15	10 23	5 58	6 15	10 20	
24	WEDNESDAY. . .	5 58	6 14	11 5	5 56	6 17	11 24	5 56	6 16	11 20	
25	THURSDAY. . . .	5 57	6 15	11 59	5 54	6 18	morn.	5 55	6 17	morn.	
26	FRIDAY.	5 56	6 16	morn.	5 53	6 19	0 20	5 53	6 18	0 16	
27	SATURDAY. . . .	5 54	6 17	0 50	5 51	6 20	1 11	5 52	6 19	1 7	
28	Sunday	5 52	6 17	1 37	5 49	6 21	1 57	5 50	6 20	1 53	
29	MONDAY.	5 51	6 18	2 20	5 47	6 22	2 38	5 48	6 21	2 35	
30	TUESDAY.	5 50	6 19	3 0	5 46	6 23	3 16	5 47	6 22	3 13	
31	WEDNESDAY. . .	5 49	6 19	3 37	5 44	6 25	3 49	5 45	6 24	3 47	

WORK FOR MARCH.

No time must now be lost to get in seeds for many principal main crops. The ground being prepared as before directed, plant out the first of the month the main crops of Irish Potatoes, also Cabbage and Lettuce plants that have been raised in frames. Plant out also, at once, all hardy perennials, as Asparagus, Rhubarb, Sea-kale, Sage, Horse Radish, Liquorice, Old Store Onions for Sets or Seeds. Set out also the plants destined for seed, such as Beets, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnips, Winter Radishes, Cabbages, Turnips, &c. Plant now the main crops of most hardy esculents, such as Peas, Onions, Lettuce, Parsley, early Beets, Carrots, Cress, Celery, Cauliflower, Garlic, Mustard,

Irish Potatoes, Spinach, Radishes, Spring Turnips, Okra, Salsify and Asparagus for young plants. Plant also cabbage seed for the second early crop. Sow sweet herbs, as Thyme, Sage, and the last of the month Summer Savory and Sweet Basil.

Attend specially to the weeding and earthing up of early crops sown last month. If the rake has been well used between the drills, earthing up will be an easy matter, for in that case there will be no weeds. That is the real secret of cheap garden culture and large crops.

Corn—plant, for a succession, once in two or three weeks, from now until August. Adam's Extra Early is the best early kind for first planting. Plant everything in rows. When the cherry blooms, plant the early crop of Snap Beans, and a few each week until all danger of frost is over. The main crop of these and of Melons, Squashes, and other tender plants must be put in when the apple is in full blossom.

In planting Corn, much advantage will be found from giving each hill, at the time of first hoeing, one tablespoonful of guano mixed with five times that quantity of powdered charcoal, and at the second hoeing a handful of leached ashes.

Cucumbers, Melons and Squashes may be planted in small, rough-made baskets, with very large meshes, filled with earth and buried to the rim in the hot-bed, to be removed, basket and all, to the open ground when the weather is mild. The basket will retain the soil, prevent any check by removal, and will not interfere with future growths. These vines can also be planted at once in the open ground, in boxes large enough to be covered with a couple of panes, 8x10 or 10x12 glass. The earth should be light and rich, and the glass kept over them until they come up, and after which give air freely in mild weather. Squashes, etc., can thus be raised much sooner than if planted unprotected in the open ground.

Egg plants may now be sown in the hot-bed if not before done.

Protect, when there is danger of frost, all tender plants; if in hills a short plank laid across two bricks, or nailed to two other bits of plank, so as to raise it just above the plant, is a convenient method. Rows of Beans, Corn, etc., can be saved by covering in the same way, by using long planks supporting the ends and centre.

Uncover and fork manure into your beds of Asparagus; prepare to blanch Sea-kale. In wet weather have your bean-poles and pea-brush prepared. Put the walks now in perfect condition, making everything clean and neat.

Finish at once planting fruit trees. It is the best season for putting out the Fig.

In transplanting from the seed-bed, much will be gained by "puddling" the roots, that is, dipping the roots in a hole in which some earth is mixed with water to the consistence of a thick molasses. This applies specially to Cabbage, Celery, Lettuce, and similar things.

In planting large Trees, make the hole large enough to spread their roots straight, or nearly so, and loosen the soil beneath the hole one spade deep at least. When the roots are covered with soil and the hole half filled, tread the earth firmly to the roots, and, if dry weather, water liberally; then fill up the hole, but *do not tread again*. Let the surface filling remain loose—as thrown in. Do not bury the stem of the Tree. Let the collar immediately above the roots be level with the surface.

Fourth Month.

◁ APRIL, 1886 ▷

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE
D. H. M.	SOUTHERN STATES	NORTHERN STATES	MIDDLE STATES
New Moon... 4 8 31 mo.	The Carolinas, Tennes-	Boston, New England,	New York City, Phil-
First Quarter. 11 6 44 ev.	see, Georgia, Alabama,	New York State, Mich-	adelphia, Washington,
Full Moon... 18 8 59 mo.	and Louisiana.	igan, Iowa, Wisconsin,	New Jersey, Pennsyl-
Third Quarter. 26 11 15 ev.		Oregon, and Canada.	vania, Maryland, Ohio,
			Indiana, and Illinois.

Date	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
1	THURSDAY....	5 48	6 20	4 12	5 42	6 26	4 21	5 43	6 25	4 19
2	FRIDAY.....	5 46	6 21	4 46	5 40	6 27	4 51	5 42	6 26	4 50
3	SATURDAY....	5 45	6 21	5 20	5 39	6 28	5 20	5 40	6 27	5 20
4	Sunday	5 44	6 22	sets.	5 37	6 29	sets.	5 38	6 28	sets.
5	MONDAY.....	5 43	6 23	7 34	5 35	6 30	7 43	5 37	6 29	7 42
6	TUESDAY....	5 41	6 24	8 33	5 34	6 31	8 46	5 35	6 30	8 44
7	WEDNESDAY..	5 40	6 24	9 32	5 32	6 32	9 49	5 33	6 31	9 46
8	THURSDAY....	5 39	6 25	10 32	5 30	6 34	10 51	5 32	6 32	10 48
9	FRIDAY.....	5 38	6 26	11 30	5 29	6 35	11 51	5 30	6 33	11 47
10	SATURDAY....	5 36	6 26	morn.	5 27	6 36	morn.	5 29	6 34	morn.
11	Sunday	5 35	6 27	0 26	5 25	6 37	0 46	5 27	6 35	0 43
12	MONDAY.....	5 34	6 28	1 19	5 24	6 38	1 37	5 26	6 36	1 34
13	TUESDAY....	5 33	6 28	2 8	5 22	6 39	2 23	5 24	6 37	2 20
14	WEDNESDAY..	5 31	6 29	2 53	5 21	6 40	3 4	5 22	6 38	3 2
15	THURSDAY....	5 30	6 30	3 36	5 19	6 41	3 42	5 21	6 39	3 41
16	FRIDAY.....	5 29	6 31	4 17	5 18	6 42	4 18	5 19	6 40	4 18
17	SATURDAY....	5 28	6 31	4 57	5 16	6 43	4 53	5 18	6 41	4 54
18	Sunday	5 27	6 32	rises.	5 14	6 44	rises.	5 16	6 42	rises.
19	MONDAY.....	5 25	6 33	7 50	5 13	6 46	8 4	5 15	6 43	8 1
20	TUESDAY....	5 24	6 34	8 50	5 11	6 47	9 8	5 13	6 44	9 4
21	WEDNESDAY..	5 23	6 34	9 47	5 9	6 48	10 7	5 12	6 45	10 4
22	THURSDAY....	5 22	6 35	10 41	5 8	6 49	11 2	5 10	6 46	10 58
23	FRIDAY.....	5 21	6 36	11 30	5 6	6 50	11 51	5 9	6 47	11 47
24	SATURDAY....	5 20	6 36	morn.	5 5	6 51	morn.	5 8	6 48	morn.
25	Sunday	5 19	6 37	0 15	5 3	6 53	0 35	5 6	6 50	0 31
26	MONDAY.....	5 18	6 38	0 57	5 2	6 54	1 14	5 5	6 51	1 10
27	TUESDAY....	5 17	6 38	1 35	5 0	6 55	1 49	5 3	6 52	1 47
28	WEDNESDAY..	5 15	6 39	2 11	4 59	6 56	2 21	5 2	6 53	2 20
29	THURSDAY....	5 14	6 40	2 45	4 57	6 57	2 52	5 1	6 54	2 51
30	FRIDAY.....	5 13	6 41	3 19	4 56	6 58	3 21	4 59	6 55	3 21

WORK FOR APRIL.

All garden walks should be examined, and cleared and repaired when necessary, so as to be in good order for the season.

Succession crops of many sorts of vegetables before planted for early crops will be requisite, and others as the year advances may be now added.

Lima Beans may now be planted; but for the main crop the last of the month will be best. They should have plenty of room, the rows five feet apart, and three feet in the row between the hills.

Plant Snap Beans (dwarf and pole), Beets, Cabbages, for a succes-

sion, Carrots, Cauliflowers, Brocoli, Celery, Cucumbers, Corn, (*a new planting for every fortnight*), Lettuce, Melons, Marjoram, Nasturtium, Irish Potatoes (*last planting*), Parsnips, Peppers, Okra, Peas (*last planting*), Pumpkins, Summer Radishes, Summer Savory, Sweet Basil, Sage, Salsify, Tomatoes, Thyme, all should be put in.

The offshoots of the Artichoke remove, reserving the best for planting. Dress the old stools with manure. Transplant Early Cabbage, Sea-kale, Celery and Lettuce, and later, when danger of frost has ceased, Tomatoes, Peppers, Egg plants, Sweet Potato Slips, also the Melons, etc., raised in pots and baskets. Water, when needed, and protect for a day or two from the full sun.

Brocoli may be now sown, to be transplanted when large enough, in rows eighteen inches apart and twelve inches in the row, in good soil.

Brussel's Sprouts sow and treat in the same manner, but plant wider apart by six inches each way.

All the seed beds planted last month must be watched, the weeds removed, and when the young seedlings are well up, loosen the soil about with a narrow hoe. If the ground is dry, do this at night, and water the plants immediately after. Do not cultivate or water tender plants when there is danger of frost, as the danger is increased thereby. Thin out carefully the young plants of Turnips, Onions, Spinach, Beets, etc., as soon as you can distinguish them, or the crop will be greatly injured; but if the garden rake has been used as directed in the first months of the year, there will be no weeds, and the crop will be much larger.

Should the new shoots of the vine be frozen, they should be rubbed off, and other shoots will be produced that will yield a crop. If the first shoots are but partially killed, they will not fruit, but will prevent the other buds from starting, that would shoot freely if the injured sprouts were removed, and bear a fair crop a little later than usual. Rub off superfluous shoots.

Savoy Cabbage may be sown the early part of this month, for Summer use. The small Savoy is the best flavored for the dinner table.

Finish pruning the Peach which has been delayed, for fear of hastening the time of blooming. When the young shoots of trees that have been pruned are an inch in length, suppress all that are useless, or badly placed, permitting only those to remain that are needed for fruit. Remove and thin out the suckers of the fig, allowing not over four or five to remain. If dwarf pears are too full for fruit buds, sometimes no fruit will set, as the strength of the trees is all exhausted in blooming. Of such, remove one-half, and sometimes two-thirds of the buds of blossoms, and fruit will set well.

In hot weather, after Spring Planting of Trees, it is a good plan to cover them with straw or litter (but not manure that will ferment).

The same plan is also advisable against Winter frost. But in either case take care that mice or other vermin do not harbor in the material used so as to injure the bark of trees.

The deeper ground is moved prior to planting the less water will be required to be given to the growing crop.

MOON'S PHASES.	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE
<small>D. H. M.</small>	SOUTHERN STATES	NORTHERN STATES	MIDDLE STATES
New Moon. . . 3 9 43 ev.	The Carolinas, Tennes-	Boston, New England,	New York City, Phil-
First Quarter. 10 8 21 ev.	see, Georgia, Alabama,	New York State, Mich-	adelphia, Washington,
Full Moon. . . 17 7 47 ev.	and Louisiana.	gan, Iowa, Wisconsin,	New Jersey, Pennsyl-
Third Quarter. 25 5 36 ev.		Oregon, and Canada.	vania, Maryland, Ohio,
			Indiana, and Illinois.

Date	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
1	SATURDAY....	5 12	6 41	3 53	4 55	6 59	3 50	4 58	6 56	3 51
2	Sunday	5 12	6 42	4 28	4 53	7 0	4 22	4 57	6 57	4 23
3	MONDAY.....	5 11	6 43	sets.	4 52	7 1	sets.	4 56	6 58	sets.
4	TUESDAY.....	5 10	6 44	7 23	4 51	7 3	7 39	4 54	6 59	7 36
5	WEDNESDAY..	5 9	6 44	8 25	4 49	7 4	8 43	4 53	7 0	8 40
6	THURSDAY....	5 8	6 45	9 25	4 48	7 5	9 45	4 52	7 1	9 41
7	FRIDAY.....	5 7	6 46	10 22	4 47	7 6	10 43	4 51	7 2	10 39
8	SATURDAY....	5 6	6 47	11 17	4 46	7 7	11 36	4 50	7 3	11 33
9	Sunday	5 5	6 47	morn.	4 45	7 8	morn.	4 49	7 4	morn.
10	MONDAY.....	5 5	6 48	0 7	4 44	7 9	0 23	4 48	7 5	0 20
11	TUESDAY....	5 4	6 49	0 53	4 42	7 10	1 5	4 47	7 6	1 3
12	WEDNESDAY..	5 3	6 49	1 36	4 41	7 11	1 44	4 46	7 7	1 42
13	THURSDAY....	5 2	6 50	2 16	4 40	7 12	2 19	4 45	7 8	2 19
14	FRIDAY.....	5 2	6 51	2 55	4 39	7 13	2 53	4 44	7 9	2 53
15	SATURDAY....	5 1	6 52	3 34	4 38	7 14	3 27	4 43	7 10	3 28
16	Sunday	5 0	6 52	4 13	4 37	7 15	4 1	4 42	7 11	4 4
17	MONDAY.....	4 59	6 53	rises.	4 36	7 16	rises.	4 41	7 12	rises.
18	TUESDAY....	4 59	6 54	7 35	4 35	7 17	7 54	4 40	7 13	7 50
19	WEDNESDAY..	4 58	6 55	8 30	4 34	7 18	8 51	4 39	7 14	8 47
20	THURSDAY....	4 58	6 55	9 22	4 33	7 19	9 43	4 38	7 15	9 39
21	FRIDAY.....	4 57	6 56	10 10	4 33	7 20	10 30	4 37	7 16	10 27
22	SATURDAY....	4 57	6 57	10 53	4 32	7 21	11 12	4 37	7 16	11 8
23	Sunday	4 56	6 57	11 33	4 31	7 22	11 49	4 36	7 17	11 46
24	MONDAY.....	4 56	6 58	morn.	4 30	7 23	morn.	4 35	7 18	morn.
25	TUESDAY....	4 55	6 58	0 10	4 30	7 24	0 22	4 35	7 19	0 20
26	WEDNESDAY..	4 55	6 59	0 45	4 29	7 25	0 53	4 34	7 20	0 51
27	THURSDAY....	4 54	7 0	1 18	4 28	7 26	1 22	4 33	7 21	1 21
28	FRIDAY.....	4 54	7 0	1 51	4 28	7 27	1 51	4 33	7 21	1 52
29	SATURDAY....	4 53	7 1	2 25	4 27	7 27	2 20	4 32	7 22	2 21
30	Sunday	4 53	7 2	3 0	4 26	7 28	2 51	4 32	7 23	2 53
31	MONDAY.....	4 53	7 2	3 39	4 26	7 29	3 25	4 31	7 24	3 28

WORK FOR MAY.

Lima Beans should be planted early in the month, if not before done; also Snap Beans for succession crop.

Seeds sown this month often fail to vegetate, as the ground is generally hot and parched. Plant only in fresh dug soil, made very fine. After making the hills or rows and dropping the seeds, water freely, and then cover with fine fresh soil, and press gently upon the seed. As fine seeds cannot be covered deeply, to keep them from drying up after sprouting, they will require to be shaded by day, and gently sprinkled at evening from a fine rose. As soon as the plants are visible, cease to shade, or they will become drawn up and worthless. Winter

Cabbage, Brocoli, Cauliflower, may still be sown, and it is the best month for this purpose, provided a stand is obtained. Beets for Winter use may also be put in. Plant corn every two weeks for a succession.

The main crop of Beets should be sown when the Peach and Plum are in bloom. If not then done, sow as soon as possible.

The White Prolific or some other kind of corn-field Beans, should be planted about this time, to afford a late crop of Snaps, as they are much more prolific than the dwarf kinds. The white varieties are many of them excellent, when ripe, for Winter use, and planted at this time, they escape the weevil. Pole them before planting, that the roots may not be disturbed.

Transplant Cabbage, Lettuce, Celery, Egg plants, late Tomatoes and Yam Potato Slips, using plant protectors to screen by day, until established, the more delicate species need shade. Shingles will answer.

Thin out and keep from weeds your advancing crops of Corn, Beans, Beets, Carrots, etc. Remove the earth a little from the tops of the Onion Bulbs.

Thin out Melons, Squashes and Cucumbers, leaving but two or three in a hill. Train and arrange the vines so that they will cover the ground evenly. Pinch off the extremity of each leading shoot when the vine has grown a few inches, which will throw them earlier into fruit. This is the proper time to plant Pumpkins and Winter Squashes to have them mature so late that they will keep well. Cucumbers may yet be planted.

Pear Trees should be looked to, and the young growth stopped or pinched at the end of the shoots, when as long as required by the form of the trees.

All young seed crops must have special care to prevent them being smothered by weeds.

Keep the walks clean and the ground light and mellow about all crops. If the soil was well prepared, and is not trodden, or worked while wet, it will need no deep working after the crops are planted. A shallow surface digging will be sufficient to break the crust and keep the surface light. The roots of plants being kept unbroken, they will better resist drought.

Tomatoes may be mulched after a rain, which will keep them longer in bearing. Tomatoes sown now and transplanted next month yield fine Autumn crops.

Keep a watchful eye on insects. Destroy the squash-bugs and crush their eggs every morning, until they cease to appear.

Dust over the leaves of beans with dry ashes, while damp with dew, if attacked by insects. Cutworms dig up and kill, if they cut off the young plants. Scatter Scotch snuff over the plants attacked by the smaller insects.

Annuals may be sown in the flower garden for succession. Keep the earth light about the growing plants, and all weeds removed from the borders and grass plots. Mow the latter once in two weeks, after a rain, or on a dewy morning. Do not let the grass grow high before mowing, for the roots being accustomed to the shade will probably die out from sudden exposure to the intense heat.

Sixth Month.

◁ JUNE, 1886 ▷

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE
<small>D. H. M.</small>	SOUTHERN STATES	NORTHERN STATES	MIDDLE STATES
New Moon. . . 2 7 55 mo.	The Carolinas, Tennes-	Boston, New England,	New York City, Phil-
First Quarter. 9 1 27 mo.	see, Georgia, Alabama,	New York State, Mich-	adelphia, Washington,
Full Moon. . . 16 7 39 mo.	and Louisiana.	igan, Iowa, Wisconsin,	New Jersey, Pennsyl-
Third Quarter. 24 10 36 mo.		Oregon, and Canada.	vania, Maryland, Ohio,
			Indiana, and Illinois.

Date	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises
1	TUESDAY	4 53	7 3	4 21	4 25	7 30	4 3	4 31	7 25	4 7
2	WEDNESDAY . .	4 52	7 3	sets.	4 25	7 31	sets.	4 30	7 25	sets.
3	THURSDAY . . .	4 52	7 4	8 13	4 24	7 31	8 34	4 30	7 26	8 30
4	FRIDAY	4 52	7 4	9 11	4 24	7 32	9 31	4 30	7 27	9 27
5	SATURDAY . . .	4 52	7 5	10 4	4 24	7 33	10 22	4 29	7 27	10 19
6	Sunday	4 51	7 5	10 52	4 23	7 33	11 7	4 29	7 28	11 4
7	MONDAY	4 51	7 6	11 37	4 23	7 34	11 46	4 29	7 29	11 45
8	TUESDAY	4 51	7 6	morn.	4 23	7 35	morn.	4 29	7 29	morn.
9	WEDNESDAY . .	4 51	7 7	0 18	4 23	7 35	0 22	4 28	7 30	0 22
10	THURSDAY . . .	4 51	7 7	0 57	4 23	7 36	0 56	4 28	7 30	0 57
11	FRIDAY	4 51	7 8	1 35	4 22	7 36	1 29	4 28	7 31	1 31
12	SATURDAY . . .	4 51	7 8	2 13	4 22	7 37	2 3	4 28	7 31	2 4
13	Sunday	4 51	7 9	2 52	4 22	7 37	2 38	4 28	7 32	2 41
14	MONDAY	4 51	7 9	3 34	4 22	7 38	3 15	4 28	7 32	3 19
15	TUESDAY	4 51	7 9	4 18	4 22	7 38	3 56	4 28	7 33	4 1
16	WEDNESDAY . .	4 51	7 10	rises.	4 22	7 39	rises.	4 28	7 33	rises.
17	THURSDAY . . .	4 52	7 10	8 4	4 22	7 39	8 25	4 28	7 33	8 21
18	FRIDAY	4 52	7 10	8 49	4 22	7 39	9 9	4 28	7 34	9 5
19	SATURDAY . . .	4 52	7 10	9 31	4 23	7 40	9 48	4 28	7 34	9 45
20	Sunday	4 52	7 11	10 9	4 23	7 40	10 23	4 28	7 34	10 19
21	MONDAY	4 52	7 11	10 44	4 23	7 40	10 54	4 29	7 34	10 53
22	TUESDAY	4 52	7 11	11 18	4 23	7 40	11 24	4 29	7 35	11 23
23	WEDNESDAY . .	4 53	7 11	11 50	4 24	7 41	11 52	4 29	7 35	11 52
24	THURSDAY . . .	4 53	7 11	morn.	4 24	7 41	morn.	4 30	7 35	morn.
25	FRIDAY	4 53	7 12	0 23	4 24	7 41	0 21	4 30	7 35	0 21
26	SATURDAY . . .	4 54	7 12	0 57	4 24	7 41	0 50	4 30	7 35	0 52
27	Sunday	4 54	7 12	1 33	4 25	7 41	1 22	4 31	7 35	1 24
28	MONDAY	4 54	7 12	2 13	4 25	7 41	1 57	4 31	7 35	2 1
29	TUESDAY	4 55	7 12	2 57	4 26	7 41	2 38	4 31	7 35	2 42
30	WEDNESDAY . .	4 55	7 12	3 47	4 26	7 41	3 25	4 32	7 35	3 29

WORK FOR JUNE.

Early crops that are mature should be gathered and secured. First, Potatoes especially should be dug up as soon as the tops die or turn yellow, particularly if wet weather comes on; because, if left in the ground, they would make a second growth, which would spoil them for table use. In digging them, do not expose them to the mid-day sun, or they will decay. It is best to get them up early in the morning or in the evening. Spread them in the shade to dry perfectly before being stowed away in barrels.

Pole, Bunch and Snap Beans and Table Corn may still be planted; also Melons, Cucumbers and Squashes. If you have not plenty of

Cabbage plants, they may still be sown, but will require shading until they begin to come up, but no longer. Raise them at this season, under glass, whitewashed with pipe-clay, to temper the light and heat. Beets sown at this time, if a stand can be secured, are excellent all Winter. Soak the seed four or five days, until just ready to sprout; have the beds freshly made; dry the seed with sufficient superphosphate, ashes or fine dirt to sow readily; mark the drills and water them, then cover with fine fresh soil, and after a few hours, to allow the drills to dry a little, gently press the soil upon the drills with a plank.

Thin out the later planted crops of Carrots, Beets, &c. The latter make excellent greens (cut up, tops and bottoms, after being nicely washed) from the time they are big enough to pick until an inch in diameter. Keep the surface soil light and clean by surface hoeing. Cut off the upper shoots of Tomato plants when the fruit is half grown, as it hastens maturity. Earth up plants as they need. In hoeing at this time, do not go too deeply near the plants, as they need all their rootlets to gather moisture from every quarter. Transplant Celery, Winter Cabbage, Tomatoes, Sweet Potato slips, &c., but protect the more tender sorts by inclining over them shingles inserted in the earth on the side next the sun.

Winter Cabbage it is needless to undertake to grow unless under the following conditions: The ground must be very deeply dug—not less than a foot—and fifteen inches much better. It must be liberally manured with fine manure, and a portion of this manure, but not all, should be some good superphosphate. They should be planted low in the ground in a trench and the earth gradually drawn up to them so that the heads may be on short stems; the main roots will then be deep enough to draw moisture from the lower stratum, and side roots will be emitted from the stem all the way to the surface. Cabbage, thus managed, with the worm kept off by hand picking, are pretty sure to head. Do not allow any of the leaves to be plucked off before the head is formed.

If water is convenient, apply it liberally at night. Frequent surface hoeing is a good protection against drought, the dew being copiously absorbed by the porous soil. Basil and other Pot herbs should be gathered when the plants are in bloom. Begin now to prepare your ground for Ruta Baga and other Turnips.

The Strawberry beds should now be worked over, taking out all weeds and useless plants, and keeping the runners clipped, unless you want to increase your stock of plants.

In proportion as the surface of the ground is kept open by the hoe or the rake will be the rapidity of growth and the luxurious vegetation in the Vegetable Garden.

Except to settle the roots of newly transplanted Vegetables WATER should never be used in the Vegetable Garden *unless it is constantly applied*. Deep digging before planting, and the hoe afterwards, are the best “water pots,” paradoxical as this advice may seem to be. The reason of it is that when the surface soil is loose and open it attracts and retains moisture from night air, dews, &c., and holds it to be supplied to roots near the surface by capillary attraction as need requires. ☼

MOON'S PHASES.	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE
D. H. M.	SOUTHERN STATES	NORTHERN STATES	MIDDLE STATES
New Moon... 1 4 7 ev.	The Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.	Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Canada.	New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.
First Quarter. 8 7 18 mo.			
Full Moon... 15 9 9 ev.			
Third Quarter. 24 1 21 mo.			
New Moon... 31 11 26 ev.			

Date	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
1	THURSDAY....	4 55	7 12	sets.	4 27	7 41	sets.	4 32	7 35	sets.
2	FRIDAY.....	4 56	7 12	7 54	4 27	7 40	8 13	4 33	7 35	8 10
3	SATURDAY....	4 56	7 12	8 46	4 28	7 40	9 2	4 33	7 35	8 59
4	Sunday	4 57	7 12	9 34	4 28	7 40	9 45	4 34	7 34	9 43
5	MONDAY.....	4 57	7 12	10 17	4 29	7 40	10 24	4 35	7 34	10 23
6	TUESDAY....	4 58	7 11	10 58	4 30	7 39	10 59	4 35	7 34	10 59
7	WEDNESDAY..	4 58	7 11	11 37	4 30	7 39	11 33	4 36	7 33	11 34
8	THURSDAY....	4 59	7 11	morn.	4 31	7 39	morn.	4 37	7 33	morn.
9	FRIDAY.....	4 59	7 11	0 15	4 32	7 38	0 6	4 37	7 33	0 8
10	SATURDAY....	5 0	7 11	0 54	4 32	7 38	1 41	4 38	7 32	0 43
11	Sunday	5 0	7 10	1 34	4 33	7 37	1 17	4 39	7 32	1 20
12	MONDAY.....	5 1	7 10	2 16	4 34	7 37	1 56	4 39	7 31	2 0
13	TUESDAY....	5 1	7 10	3 1	4 35	7 36	2 38	4 40	7 31	2 43
14	WEDNESDAY..	5 2	7 9	3 49	4 36	7 36	3 25	4 41	7 30	3 30
15	THURSDAY....	5 3	7 9	rises.	4 36	7 35	rises.	4 42	7 30	rises.
16	FRIDAY.....	5 3	7 8	7 29	4 37	7 34	7 47	4 42	7 29	7 44
17	SATURDAY....	5 4	7 8	8 8	4 38	7 34	8 24	4 43	7 29	8 21
18	Sunday	5 4	7 8	8 45	4 39	7 33	8 56	4 44	7 28	8 54
19	MONDAY.....	5 5	7 7	9 19	4 40	7 32	9 27	4 45	7 27	9 25
20	TUESDAY....	5 6	7 7	9 52	4 41	7 32	9 55	4 46	7 27	9 55
21	WEDNESDAY..	5 6	7 6	10 24	4 42	7 31	10 23	4 47	7 26	10 24
22	THURSDAY....	5 7	7 5	10 57	4 43	7 30	10 52	4 47	7 25	10 53
23	FRIDAY.....	5 8	7 5	11 31	4 43	7 29	11 22	4 48	7 24	11 24
24	SATURDAY....	5 8	7 4	morn.	4 44	7 28	11 54	4 49	7 23	11 57
25	Sunday	5 9	7 4	0 8	4 45	7 27	morn.	4 50	7 22	morn.
26	MONDAY.....	5 10	7 3	0 49	4 46	7 26	0 32	4 51	7 21	0 35
27	TUESDAY....	5 10	7 2	1 35	4 47	7 25	1 14	4 52	7 20	1 18
28	WEDNESDAY..	5 11	7 2	2 27	4 48	7 24	2 3	4 53	7 19	2 8
29	THURSDAY....	5 12	7 1	3 25	4 49	7 23	3 1	4 53	7 18	3 6
30	FRIDAY.....	5 12	7 0	4 29	4 50	7 22	4 7	4 54	7 17	4 11
31	SATURDAY....	5 13	6 59	sets.	4 51	7 21	sets.	4 55	7 16	sets.

WORK FOR JULY.

Attend to ripe crops of Irish Potatoes and take them up at once. See directions in last month as to this. Onions and Shallots will now be ready for storing away. Okra and Snap Beans may be cut up and dried or preserved in salt like Cucumbers.

Clear off the remains of early crops on ground left vacant, turn under all weeds, dig up the ground deeply, apply manure to the surface and hoe it lightly in, and replant with Cabbage, Celery and Tomato Plants, Snap Beans, Corn, Peas and other late crops. See that all spaces left vacant are dug up and replanted with late vegetables. Early and large York Cabbage, if now sown in beds and shaded during

the day until up, will make nice plants for setting out in August, and will head during the Autumn. Grown in this way they make fine Winter Cabbages. Sow Ruta Baga and Sweet German Turnips, taking advantage of the first rain; as soon as may be. After the 20th of the month, begin to sow the common kinds. Of these Early White Dutch, Early Red Top (Strap Leaved), Yellow Dutch, White Globe, Norfolk, and Yellow Aberdeen are all good. Sowing at favorable seasons until the last of September.

Turnips and Cabbages it is useless to attempt to plant unless on rich ground and well dug. Lay off the ground for Winter Cabbages in trenches three feet apart, and six or eight inches deep, and have the bottom of the trenches made rich and dug deeply. A very light rain falling will moisten these trenches enough to make the plants succeed. At planting, remove most of the lower leaves, and set them pretty well in the ground. As they begin to grow, haul the earth gradually to their stems, until the trench is filled. If the worms attack them, take off a large lower leaf and lay upon the top of the Cabbage over night, under which you will find a lot of worms, which must be crushed. Repeat this as long as may be necessary. Do not gather the lower leaves for feeding stock, as it is injurious, preventing the plants heading up well. Siberian Kale sown now, and cultivated like Ruta Baga, will form excellent Winter greens. Recollect, we say again all these *plants of the Cabbage and Turnip kind, must be thoroughly manured, or they will be of no account. The whole secret is thorough culture AND PLENTY OF MANURE.*

If at the end of the month rain falls take advantage of it to put in another crop of Beet, which will give a supply for all the Fall and Winter. But if no rain better wait till it comes next month, then it probably will.

English Peas planted the last of the month often do very well in Autumn, and the same may be said of Irish Potatoes. Endive may be sown. Melons and late Squashes may be put in. Plant Snap Beans and Corn for a succession; also, the table varieties of the Cow Pea, and the slips of the Yam Potatoes may be put in. Transplant at this season with great care, removing most of the leaves to prevent evaporation, and shading the plant by day. Still keep ground light by frequent hoeing, guarding it against washing by horizontal culture, banks and terracing. At this dry season every drop of water should be retained, which can be done, if the ground is suitably laid off at first, to prevent washing, by means of proper terraces and banks. Earth up loosely the growing crops. Dig the weeds into the soil, or remove them to the compost heap; use every endeavor to destroy insects. If Squash vines die suddenly, examine them for, and destroy the borers in the stem. Destroy aphides, &c., with infusion of tobacco or whale oil soap.

Tie up herbaceous plants that require it, to keep them in shape, or to protect them from damage by winds and beating rains. See that Dahlias and other high-growing plants are secured properly to their stakes.

The leaves of the CARROT are very beautiful; if sown as an edging to the walks of the garden, they form a neat finish and save room in the plats for some other vegetables.

The smaller varieties of CABBAGE are more profitable to grow for the Table than the large, and the quality as to flavor is best.

MOON'S PHASES.	CALENDAR FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES	CALENDAR FOR THE NORTHERN STATES	CALENDAR FOR THE MIDDLE STATES
P. H. M.			
First Quarter. 6 3 6 ev.	The Carolinas, Tennes-	Boston, New England,	New York City, Phil-
Full Moon. . . 14 0 24 ev.	see, Georgia, Alabama,	New York State, Mich-	adelphia, Washington,
Third Quarter. 22 1 42 ev.	and Louisiana.	igan, Iowa, Wisconsin,	New Jersey, Pennsylv-
New Moon. . . 29 6 54 mo.		Oregon, and Canada.	ania, Maryland, Ohio,
			Indiana, and Illinois.

Date	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
1	Sunday	5 14	6 58	8 11	4 52	7 20	8 20	4 56	7 15	8 18
2	Monday	5 14	6 58	8 54	4 53	7 19	8 58	4 57	7 14	8 57
3	Tuesday	5 15	6 57	9 35	4 54	7 17	9 33	4 58	7 13	9 34
4	Wednesday . .	5 16	6 56	10 14	4 55	7 16	10 10	4 59	7 12	10 9
5	Thursday . . .	5 16	6 55	10 54	4 57	7 15	10 42	5 07	7 11	10 45
6	Friday	5 17	6 54	11 34	4 58	7 14	11 18	5 17	7 10	11 22
7	Saturday . . .	5 18	6 53	morn.	4 59	7 12	11 57	5 27	7 9	morn.
8	Sunday	5 19	6 52	0 16	5 07	7 11	morn.	5 37	7 7	0 1
9	Monday	5 19	6 51	0 59	5 17	7 10	0 38	5 47	6 0	0 43
10	Tuesday . . .	5 20	6 50	1 47	5 27	7 8	1 23	5 57	5 1	1 28
11	Wednesday . .	5 21	6 49	2 36	5 37	7 7	2 12	5 67	4 2	2 17
12	Thursday . . .	5 21	6 48	3 26	5 47	6 3	3 4	5 77	2 3	3 8
13	Friday	5 22	6 47	4 18	5 57	4 3	3 58	5 87	1 4	2
14	Saturday . . .	5 23	6 46	rises.	5 67	3	rises.	5 97	0	rises.
15	Sunday	5 23	6 45	7 17	5 77	1	7 30	5 106	58	7 28
16	Monday	5 24	6 44	7 54	5 87	0	7 59	5 116	57	7 58
17	Tuesday	5 25	6 43	8 26	5 96	58	8 27	5 126	55	8 27
18	Wednesday . .	5 25	6 42	8 59	5 106	57	8 55	5 136	54	8 56
19	Thursday . . .	5 26	6 41	9 32	5 116	56	9 24	5 146	53	9 26
20	Friday	5 27	6 40	10 7	5 126	54	9 55	5 156	51	9 57
21	Saturday . . .	5 27	6 39	10 45	5 136	52	10 29	5 166	50	10 32
22	Sunday	5 28	6 37	11 28	5 156	51	11 8	5 176	48	11 12
23	Monday	5 29	6 36	morn.	5 166	49	11 53	5 186	47	11 57
24	Tuesday	5 29	6 35	0 15	5 176	48	morn.	5 196	45	morn.
25	Wednesday . .	5 30	6 34	1 9	5 186	46	0 45	5 206	44	0 50
26	Thursday . . .	5 31	6 32	2 8	5 196	44	1 45	5 216	42	1 50
27	Friday	5 31	6 31	3 13	5 206	43	2 52	5 226	41	2 56
28	Saturday . . .	5 32	6 30	4 21	5 216	41	4 4	5 236	39	4 8
29	Sunday	5 33	6 29	sets.	5 226	40	sets	5 246	37	sets.
30	Monday	5 33	6 28	7 27	5 236	38	7 28	5 256	36	7 28
31	Tuesday . . .	5 34	6 26	8 8	5 246	36	8 4	5 266	34	8 5

WORK FOR AUGUST.

The ground will now have been cleared from many of the early Spring crops and may now be replanted, and will give good crops before frost. Sow again Peas, Snap Beans, Common and Sugar Corn for roasting ears, Beets, Spring and Winter Radishes, Kale, Lettuce, Endive, Spinach, Pickling Cucumbers, &c. Now put in the main crops of Turnips. If your garden will not grow Turnips, try superphosphate on one part, leached ashes on another, and, of course, plenty of manure on all. This will settle the question what your soil needs for making Turnips. To prevent Turnips being destroyed by the fly, dust them well with soot or lime; both the seed in the drills and the young plants, as soon as

visible above ground. The Red Top is about the best flavored and most profitable kind, and much the most delicate for the table. The white Dutch and the yellow Aberdeen are good Turnips.

Transplant Tomatoes for Autumn use, and to ripen gradually in the house during Winter, Cabbages to head for Winter, Cauliflower, Brocoli, &c. Ruta Baga plants, where too thick, can be taken up and replanted on any vacant space. Thin out this crop gradually. Keep down the weeds and prevent their seeding. Destroy noxious insects.

In this month attention to the weather should be given as regards the time to sow for Fall crops; moist weather is of course best, and there are usually considerable rain falls, bringing up seeds freely, and, if proper crops are planted, the garden will furnish an abundant supply of excellent vegetables, in large variety, until frost, of the more hardy kinds, or those that can be stored, through the Winter. In all the Gulf States, Beets, Brocoli, Carrots, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Celery, Collards, Kale or German Greens, Leeks, Lettuce, Onions, Spinach, Salsify, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, Common and Ruta Baga Turnips, Winter Radishes, either from the garden or stored, should appear on the table at any time when desired through the Winter.

Keep Strawberry beds clean, open and mellow now, if you desire to increase your plants, encourage the growth of runners by an occasional watering. If you do not want new beds, cut off the runners; a light dressing of leached ashes is a useful application. We prefer a compost of woods earth, mixed with leached ashes.

Continue to gather the fruit as it ripens, observing the directions given last month. Pears that drop too early to be house ripened will be found excellent baked. Preserve a plentiful supply of fruit in cans for Winter use. Gather all fallen and defective fruit unfit for use; boil it and feed to swine. Destroy all insects; gather the saw-dust covered cocoons of the borer about the collar of the Peach and Plum trees, and burn them before the perfect insect takes wing.

Continue to Summer prune where needed, as directed last month, pinching and shortening in the branches to maintain the equilibrium of the tree. Bud stock of all kinds of fruit trees; cleft grafting will succeed well, until the second growth commences, on stock unfit to bud. To Pears and Plums it is especially applicable. Preserve the seeds of Apples, Pears, Peaches, &c., for stocks, or to originate new varieties. Save the seeds of your best Grapes and sow in the Autumn. We need more good varieties. The Lenoir and Warren seedlings promise more for us in this way than the Isabella tribe. We ought to have, also, Black Muscadines, equal to the White or Scuppernong.

MANURE, unless it be bones or bone dust, is most advantageously applied immediately or shortly before ground is cropped.

DIGGING should always be done immediately before sowing or planting.

SWAMP EARTH, or the mud from the bottom of ponds or ditches, may be made a valuable manure if properly prepared. Take a bushel of salt and dissolve in as little water as possible; then slack three bushels of lime with it. Add two bushels of this mixture to a load of swamp or ditch muck; turn it twice at intervals of three weeks, and in a month from the last turning over it will be fit for use as manure.

MOON'S PHASES.	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE
<small>D. H. M.</small> First Quarter. 5 1 56 mo.	SOUTHERN STATES	NORTHERN STATES	MIDDLE STATES
Full Moon. . . . 13 4 50 mo.	The Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.	Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Canada.	New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.
Third Quarter. 21 11 56 ev.			
New Moon. . . . 27 3 19 ev.			

Date	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
1	WEDNESDAY..	5 35	6 25	8 49	5 25	6 35	8 40	5 27	6 33	8 42
2	THURSDAY....	5 35	6 24	9 31	5 26	6 33	9 16	5 28	6 31	9 19
3	FRIDAY.....	5 36	6 23	10 13	5 27	6 31	9 55	5 29	6 29	9 59
4	SATURDAY....	5 37	6 21	10 57	5 28	6 29	10 36	5 30	6 28	10 41
5	Sunday	5 37	6 20	11 44	5 29	6 28	11 21	5 31	6 26	11 25
6	MONDAY.....	5 38	6 19	morn.	5 31	6 26	morn.	5 32	6 24	morn.
7	TUESDAY....	5 39	6 17	0 32	5 32	6 24	0 9	5 33	6 23	0 13
8	WEDNESDAY..	5 39	6 16	1 23	5 33	6 22	1 0	5 34	6 21	1 4
9	THURSDAY....	5 40	6 15	2 14	5 34	6 21	1 53	5 35	6 19	1 57
10	FRIDAY.....	5 40	6 13	3 6	5 35	6 19	2 48	5 36	6 18	2 52
11	SATURDAY....	5 41	6 12	3 59	5 36	6 17	3 45	5 37	6 16	3 47
12	Sunday	5 42	6 11	4 52	5 37	6 15	4 41	5 38	6 15	4 43
13	MONDAY.....	5 42	6 9	rises.	5 38	6 14	rises.	5 39	6 13	rises.
14	TUESDAY....	5 43	6 8	7 1	5 39	6 12	6 58	5 40	6 11	6 59
15	WEDNESDAY..	5 44	6 7	7 34	5 40	6 10	7 27	5 41	6 9	7 29
16	THURSDAY....	5 44	6 5	8 8	5 41	6 8	7 57	5 42	6 8	8 0
17	FRIDAY.....	5 45	6 4	8 45	5 42	6 7	8 30	5 43	6 6	8 33
18	SATURDAY....	5 46	6 2	9 25	5 43	6 5	9 7	5 44	6 4	9 11
19	Sunday	5 46	6 1	10 10	5 44	6 3	9 48	5 45	6 3	9 53
20	MONDAY.....	5 47	6 0	11 2	5 45	6 1	10 36	5 46	6 1	10 41
21	TUESDAY....	5 48	5 58	11 55	5 46	6 0	11 31	5 47	5 59	11 26
22	WEDNESDAY..	5 48	5 57	morn.	5 47	5 58	morn.	5 48	5 58	morn.
23	THURSDAY....	5 49	5 56	0 54	5 49	5 56	0 33	5 49	5 56	0 38
24	FRIDAY.....	5 50	5 54	2 0	5 50	5 54	1 41	5 50	5 54	1 45
25	SATURDAY....	5 50	5 53	3 7	5 51	5 52	2 52	5 51	5 53	2 56
26	Sunday	5 51	5 52	4 16	5 52	5 51	4 7	5 52	5 51	4 9
27	MONDAY.....	5 52	5 50	sets	5 53	5 49	sets.	5 53	5 49	sets.
28	TUESDAY....	5 52	5 49	6 41	5 54	5 47	6 34	5 54	5 48	6 35
29	WEDNESDAY..	5 53	5 48	7 22	5 55	5 45	7 10	5 55	5 46	7 13
30	THURSDAY....	5 54	5 46	8 5	5 56	5 44	7 49	5 56	5 44	7 52

WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

Beets may still be sown early in this month, and also Spinach, Turnips (White Dutch and Red Top), Lettuce, Radish and Mustard.

Thin out crops now growing. Early York and other early Cabbage may be sown to plant out next Spring.

New strawberry beds may be made. See directions in the Spring months already given.

In the Fruit Garden budding may still be performed, if the growth is sufficiently vigorous to make the bark slip. Some little pruning and oversight may be required to keep young trees in regular form,

until just above the ground, not after that, or they will draw up weak. When three or four inches high transplant them into a garden frame to be protected by glass during the Winter, but give plenty of air, except in frost. These will be fine early plants to put out in Spring to head.

Manure a piece of ground and spade it in, and cover over the square with pine straw, which remove in Spring and dig over the ground, and it will be in a light, friable condition for producing excellent vegetables.

In the Flower Garden, annuals, biennials and perennials, recommended last month, may be sown, which will fill the ground with beauty and fragrance in early Spring. But the best effect in Spring gardens is made with Bulbs, among which the Double and Single Hyacinth, the Narcissus, the Crocus, the Snowdrop and the early Tulips are all desirable. Early Tulips have not yet been much grown, but they flower at the same time with the Hyacinths, and the effect of them in masses is even more magnificent. A pretty bed is made by placing in the centre of the bed a mass of a striking color, and filling up around it with small circles of the most diminutive varieties.

Orders should now be forwarded for these bulbs.

COTTON CROP.—Cotton picking is the regular plantation work for the month. It should be gathered as fast as it opens, for this is the way to secure it in good condition. If it stands many days after opening in the boll, exposed to the dews of night and the bright shining of our Autumnal days, it undergoes a bleaching process, which imparts to the staple a dead white color, with a crisp, harsh touch, and destroys its peculiar native creamy hue. Avoid collecting with it leaf and trash of all kinds. Every lock of lint should be saved now, as the "great staple" must be scarce and dear for a long time to come; and it should be the ambition of all planters to send their crops to market in the best possible condition. Do not be humbugged with "cotton pickers," but press every hand on the plantation into the work and save your cotton for the present in the good old way, and spend what money you can spare in better plows, sweeps, gins and other labor-saving plantation implements and machinery, that you know will benefit you.

Hands should not be allowed to pull the bolls from the limbs in picking—while it retards the picking it is quite an injury to the growing stalk during the month of September. The productiveness of the cotton plant is frequently injured by early picking and the carelessness of hands in bending over it and pressing the limbs together, by which they are broken and otherwise mangled; these injuries are irreparable by the plant thus late in the season, and the consequent loss is frequently considerable.

Make your bales all square and uniform, and keep the qualities of cotton separate. Dealers and manufacturers all require bales of uniform quality, and the price of mixed cotton is generally as low as the poorest cotton put in the bale.

OLD FRUIT TREES can often be renewed by cutting down the entire head. After the young shoots spring from the old tree, cut all away (after one year's growth), except three or four of the strongest branches. From these a new top will be produced that will give fruit of the finest quality.

Tenth Month.

◁ OCTOBER, 1886 ▷

31 Days.

MOON'S PHASES.	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE
<small>D. H. M.</small>	SOUTHERN STATES	NORTHERN STATES	MIDDLE STATES
First Quarter. 4 4 33 ev.	The Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.	Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Canada.	New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.
Full Moon. . . . 12 9 24 ev.			
Third Quarter. 20 9 41 mo.			
New Moon. . . . 27 1 15 mo.			

Date	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
1	FRIDAY	5 54	5 45	8 50	5 57	5 42	8 30	5 57	5 43	8 34
2	SATURDAY	5 55	5 44	9 37	5 58	5 40	9 14	5 58	5 41	9 19
3	Sunday	5 56	5 42	10 26	6 0	5 39	10 2	5 59	5 39	10 7
4	MONDAY	5 56	5 41	11 16	6 1	5 37	10 53	6 0	5 38	10 57
5	TUESDAY	5 57	5 40	morn.	6 2	5 35	11 46	6 1	5 36	11 50
6	WEDNESDAY . . .	5 58	5 39	0 8	6 3	5 33	morn.	6 2	5 34	morn.
7	THURSDAY	5 58	5 37	1 0	6 4	5 32	0 42	6 3	5 33	0 45
8	FRIDAY	5 59	5 36	1 53	6 5	5 30	1 37	6 4	5 31	1 40
9	SATURDAY	6 0	5 35	2 46	6 6	5 28	2 34	6 5	5 30	2 36
10	Sunday	6 1	5 33	3 39	6 8	5 27	3 31	6 6	5 28	3 33
11	MONDAY	6 1	5 32	4 32	6 9	5 25	4 29	6 7	5 26	4 29
12	TUESDAY	6 2	5 31	rises.	6 10	5 23	rises.	6 8	5 25	rises.
13	WEDNESDAY . . .	6 3	5 30	6 9	6 11	5 22	6 0	6 9	5 23	6 2
14	THURSDAY	6 4	5 29	6 46	6 12	5 20	6 32	6 10	5 22	6 35
15	FRIDAY	6 4	5 27	7 25	6 13	5 19	7 9	6 12	5 20	7 11
16	SATURDAY	6 5	5 26	8 8	6 14	5 17	7 47	6 13	5 19	7 52
17	Sunday	6 6	5 25	8 56	6 16	5 15	8 33	6 14	5 17	8 38
18	MONDAY	6 7	5 24	9 49	6 17	5 14	9 25	6 15	5 16	9 30
19	TUESDAY	6 7	5 23	10 46	6 18	5 12	10 23	6 16	5 14	10 28
20	WEDNESDAY . . .	6 8	5 22	11 47	6 19	5 11	11 27	6 17	5 13	11 31
21	THURSDAY	6 9	5 20	morn.	6 20	5 9	morn.	6 18	5 11	morn.
22	FRIDAY	6 10	5 19	0 52	6 22	5 8	0 35	6 19	5 10	0 38
23	SATURDAY	6 11	5 18	1 58	6 23	5 6	1 45	6 20	5 8	1 48
24	Sunday	6 11	5 17	3 5	6 24	5 5	2 58	6 22	5 7	2 59
25	MONDAY	6 12	5 16	4 12	6 25	5 3	4 10	6 23	5 6	4 11
26	TUESDAY	6 13	5 15	5 19	6 26	5 2	5 23	6 24	5 4	5 22
27	WEDNESDAY . . .	6 14	5 14	sets.	6 28	5 0	sets	6 25	5 3	sets.
28	THURSDAY	6 15	5 13	6 39	6 29	4 59	6 20	6 26	5 2	6 24
29	FRIDAY	6 16	5 12	7 26	6 30	4 58	7 4	6 27	5 1	7 8
30	SATURDAY	6 16	5 11	8 15	6 31	4 56	7 51	6 28	4 59	7 56
31	Sunday	6 17	5 10	9 6	6 33	4 55	8 42	6 29	4 58	8 47

WORK FOR OCTOBER.

Where the winters remain open, this month and the next are the best to plant the English Broad Bean; the Mazagan and Broad Windsor are the best for table use. Slight frosts will not hurt them.

When in bloom pinch off the tops; it makes them more prolific.

Carrots may also be sown in the Southern States for early crops.

Spinach may be sown early in the month for the main crop.

Garlic may also be planted. Place the Cloves three inches apart in the rows.

Not much can now be done in the way of planting; but the crops already grown are to be gathered and stored. If heavy frost is threat-

ened, all the Tomato plants with green fruit upon them should be pulled or cut, and the vines hung up in some outbuilding where they will ripen gradually. As cold weather approaches, they must be kept in a cellar, or some place secure from frost. They will afford fruit for months to come.

When the vines are killed, Sweet Potatoes should be dug and put up in banks or a potato-house for winter use.

Turnips sown early in October of the early kinds, often make fair roots, and the country sorts sown afford good Salad towards Spring.

Lettuce, Radishes, Mustard and Corn Salad may still be sown; Black Seed Onions may still be sown, and Onion Buttons and Shal-lots planted.

Cabbage plants may now be transplanted in places for heading early in Spring, and September-sown Lettuce also, for late Fall use. Hoe and thin the Turnips sown in drills, and all other advancing crops. Late in the month, Asparagus and Artichokes will require their Winter dressing of manure.

Gather fallen leaves and rubbish of all kinds suitable for bedding stock and adding to the manure pile. Use with the leaves in littering the yards swamp muck, woods earth, or even the top soil of an old field, to sprinkle over the lot, an inch or two deep, every few days, to absorb the urine, which will convert sawdust, or anything else that will retain it, into a valuable manure. There is nothing in gardening or farming that pays so good a profit as the manufacture and application of manure. No manure no crops, on ordinary soils.

If you wish to have a pretty flower garden next Spring, plant in this month, or early in November, hardy bulbs and tubers of all kinds, as well as the hardy perennials, selecting for the latter a time when the ground is moist. Crocuses, Hyacinths, Tulips, Jonquils, Snowdrops, Lilies, Crown Imperials, Polyanthus Narcissus, Pæonies, &c., are all desirable, and should be planted before the middle of November, as they will bloom finer than if delayed. Bulbs already give signs of life. The earlier they are planted, the earlier and stronger they will flower the coming Spring; and the more nourishment they will store up in the bulb for future bloom.

Biennials should now be planted out where they are to flower, and hardy perennials, where not in blossom, may be divided and transplanted. If in vigorous growth, delay until after hard frosts. If left too long to grow in the same spot, the best sorts will be apt to die out.

Californian Annuals, such as Clarkias, Collinsias, Nemophilas, Leptosiphons, Coreopsis, Erysimums, &c., &c., may still be sown. Also Larkspurs, Pansies, &c. All these, if sown now, bloom earlier and finer than if delayed until Spring, which latter often prove quite indifferent in comparison, and are soon gone. When the foliage of Dahlias is killed by frost, cut off the stem near the ground, and draw earth over the crown of the plant to protect the tubers from frost. It is better to take them up and keep the roots in a shed or cellar, free from frost, in dry earth or sand.

RASPBERRIES should never be planted deep, if they are many will die.

Deep digging (for trenching) is true economy; the quantity of crop will much more than repay the expense and time it takes.

MOON'S PHASES.	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE	CALENDAR FOR THE
D. H. M.	SOUTHERN STATES	NORTHERN STATES	MIDDLE STATES
First Quarter. 3 11 5 mo.	The Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana.	Boston, New England, New York State, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Canada.	New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.
Full Moon....11 1 7 ev.			
Third Quarter.18 4 40 ev.			
New Moon....25 1 19 ev.			

Date	Days.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets
1	MONDAY.....	6 18	5 9	9 58	6 34	4 54	9 35	6 30	4 57	9 40
2	TUESDAY.....	6 19	5 8	10 51	6 35	4 52	10 31	6 31	4 56	10 35
3	WEDNESDAY..	6 20	5 8	11 45	6 36	4 51	11 27	6 33	4 55	11 31
4	THURSDAY....	6 21	5 7	morn.	6 38	4 50	morn.	6 34	4 54	morn.
5	FRIDAY.....	6 22	5 6	0 38	6 39	4 49	0 24	6 35	4 52	0 27
6	SATURDAY....	6 23	5 5	1 30	6 40	4 48	1 21	6 37	4 51	1 23
7	Sunday	6 24	5 4	2 24	6 41	4 46	2 18	6 38	4 50	2 20
8	MONDAY.....	6 24	5 4	3 18	6 43	4 45	3 16	6 39	4 49	3 17
9	TUESDAY.....	6 25	5 3	4 12	6 44	4 44	4 15	6 40	4 48	4 14
10	WEDNESDAY..	6 26	5 2	5 8	6 45	4 43	5 16	6 41	4 47	5 15
11	THURSDAY....	6 27	5 2	rises.	6 46	4 42	rises.	6 43	4 46	rises.
12	FRIDAY.....	6 28	5 1	6 5	6 47	4 41	5 45	6 44	4 45	5 49
13	SATURDAY....	6 29	5 0	6 52	6 49	4 40	6 29	6 45	4 44	6 34
14	Sunday	6 30	5 0	7 44	6 50	4 39	7 20	6 46	4 43	7 25
15	MONDAY.....	6 31	4 59	8 41	6 51	4 38	8 17	6 47	4 42	8 22
16	TUESDAY....	6 32	4 59	9 41	6 53	4 37	9 19	6 49	4 42	9 24
17	WEDNESDAY..	6 33	4 58	10 44	6 54	4 37	10 25	6 50	4 41	10 29
18	THURSDAY....	6 33	4 58	11 48	6 55	4 36	11 34	6 51	4 40	11 37
19	FRIDAY.....	6 34	4 57	morn.	6 56	4 35	morn.	6 52	4 39	morn.
20	SATURDAY....	6 35	4 57	0 53	6 58	4 34	0 43	6 53	4 39	0 46
21	Sunday	6 36	4 56	1 57	6 59	4 34	1 54	6 54	4 38	1 55
22	MONDAY.....	6 37	4 56	3 2	7 0	4 33	3 4	6 56	4 37	3 4
23	TUESDAY.....	6 38	4 56	4 7	7 1	4 32	4 14	6 57	4 37	4 13
24	WEDNESDAY..	6 39	4 55	5 12	7 2	4 32	5 24	6 58	4 36	5 22
25	THURSDAY....	6 40	4 55	sets.	7 4	4 31	sets.	6 59	4 36	sets.
26	FRIDAY.....	6 41	4 55	6 3	7 5	4 31	5 39	7 0	4 35	5 44
27	SATURDAY....	6 41	4 54	6 53	7 6	4 30	6 29	7 1	4 35	6 34
28	Sunday	6 42	4 54	7 46	7 7	4 30	7 22	7 2	4 34	7 27
29	MONDAY.....	6 43	4 54	8 40	7 8	4 29	8 18	7 3	4 34	8 22
30	TUESDAY.....	6 44	4 54	9 34	7 9	4 29	9 14	7 4	4 34	9 18

WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

If not done last month, the seeds there recommended may still be sown, but with less prospect of a satisfactory crop.

New beds of Asparagus, Sea-kale and Artichokes are best made at this season. Cabbages may be taken up and replanted the north side of a fence, close together, and covered with planks to keep the sun off; or, *if not done till just before* Winter's frost, it is a good plan to pull them up by the root (do not cut off any of the root), and then put them close together, upside down, with the roots in the air, and cover the Cabbages over with six inches or more of earth; but dig a trench around,

a spade deep, to prevent water settling among them; this is easily done by covering the plants with earth.

Prepare for Spring planting by spading, trenching and digging in manure, in which operations always retain the best soil near the surface. Prepare a good supply of compost for Spring use, and to this end save falling leaves, haul woods earth and swamp muck, and litter of every description that can be worked up for the purpose.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.—The sooner you now plant out all kinds of fruit trees the better, but delay a little, if need be, to secure thorough preparation of the soil. Cuttings of some kinds, such as of the Vine, Fig Currant, &c., should be inserted. Make new Strawberry plantations. Plant out Raspberries, of which the American Black Cap, American Red Catawissa do well with us. Remove the earth from the collar of your Plum and Peach trees to where the roots begin to show, and expose the borer to the action of the frost. Kill him by digging him out with a knife, and leave the trees in this state until Spring. The frost will destroy the small ones that escape your vigilance.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.—Plant out at once all hardy Bulbs, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c. Also, seeds of hardy annuals. Divide the roots of hardy plants, such as Phloxes, Chrysanthemums, Violets, &c. Take up your Dahlias, and keep secure from frost. Tender shrubs and plants and bulbs must be protected or secured from frost.

THE ORCHARD.—Thousands of acres of Southern land—too poor for Cotton or Corn—may be profitably turned into Orchards, Vineyards. Our three *most certain* fruits are the Apple, the Grape and the Strawberry. With proper selection of varieties, and reasonable attention, these fruits never fail. We do not advocate many *varieties*, but give our readers a *select list* of such sorts as we have proved and *know* to be good; and we think it will be found to contain all the *very best* of the different varieties. We give, in most cases, the time of ripening in the vicinity of Georgia.

APPLES.—*Summer Varieties.*—Red Astrachan, June; Yellow, June; Yellow Horse, July; Julian, July. *Autumn Varieties.*—Taunton, Sept.; Disharoon, October; Bachelor, October; Buncombe, October. *Winter Varieties.*—Mangum, Stephenson's Winter and Oconee Greening, in October; Green Crank, Shockley, Equinately and Yates, in Nov., later.

PEACHES.—*Freestones.*—Nutmeg, May, June; Early Tillotson, Early York, Early Admiral and Early Amelia, in June; Early Crawford, Stump the World, Van Zandt's Superb, George IV., Columbia, or Pace and Eliza Schmitz, in July; Susquehanna, Tinley's Superb and Druid Hill, in August; Baldwin's Late, October. *Clingstones.*—Chinese and Georgia Cling, in July; Camak's Newington, July and August; Eaton's Golden, September; Nix Lake white, October; Pine Apple or Lemon and Heath, August; Athenian, September.

FOR FLOWERING IN POTS, a compost consisting of equal parts of garden soil and old hot bed, or any other manure, if well decayed, with about a sixth of the whole of coal grit, or of white sand or river sand, will grow most plants well.